THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1879. NO. 243.

HANDLING THE GAVEL.

BOTH SIDES COUNTING THE VOTES.

The Seekers for Chairmanship Tussling for Their Favorites—Illinois Standing Up to Blackburn—A Curious Story from Indiana—A Call for Tilden.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The canvass for the speakership of the forty-sixth house has warmed up considerably to-day, but it is still impossible to get anything like an accurate canvass of the opinions of the democratic members as to their preferences for speaker. Not more than fifty members of congress are in town, and not more than half the members-elect have filed their certificates with the clerk. Nevertheless, matters are lively at both Randall's and Blackburn's headquarters. A lively correspondence is kept up with absent members, and each arriving member is "run in" to one or the other headquarters as soon as he is fairly in the city. Randall has unfurled his standard at the National, which is half a mile further down the avenue toward the capitol than Willard's, where Blackburn is intrenched, and is next door to the Metropolitan, where the nationals still hold the fort. The most significant arrival to-day was Singleton, of Illinois, who is an ardent greenbacker, and has been claimed by the nationals as one of their probable twenty-six, although not one of their fifteen sure men. He avowed himself to-day, however, as in favor of Blackburn, and fraternized at the Blackburn headquarters. Springer, of Illinois, is also here, and is working for Blackburn. It is a noticeable fact that Randall's strength at the south seems thus far to be confined chiefly to the men whom he has made chairmen of important committees. Tennessee, which Randall claims solid, has three important chairmanships, to-wit: Appropriations, naval affairs, and claim, under Randall's organization. The singular thing about this state, however, is that Bright, chairman of the committee on claims, is talked about by the nationals as their first choice for speaker, which would indicate that they do not think him much of a Randall man. Atkins, chairman of the appropriations committee, is of course for Randall, and said to-night to your correspondent: "Randall is almost sure to be re-elected. I do not think it is in the cards to beat him." But allowance must be made for Mr. Atkins's wish in considering his judgment on this question. Other southern men who are working zealously for Randall are Harris, of Virginia, who, under Randall, was chairman of the committee on elections, and held an important place besides on the judiciary committee; Buckner, of Missouri, whom Randall made chairman of the committee on banking and currency; Reagan, of Texas, who was chairman of the committee on commerce; Scales, of North Carolina, who was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs; Whitthorne, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on naval affairs; Stephens, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures; Vance, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on patents; and Cook, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. Blackburn, however, has an equally strong support from the south, and it is growing. Senator Beck is one of Blackburn's most effective workers. His opposition to Randall, like that of many southern and western men, is because of Randall's record as a high protective tariff man. The great bulk of the democratic members are either free-traders outright or else in favor of a low tariff for revenue only. They do not believe American skill and industry and American products want protection, but a market. Hence they propose Randall, who is a protectionist, and favor Blackburn, who is a revenue tariff man. Morrison will be here to-morrow, and has sent word that the Missouri delegation is not solid for Randall, as that gentleman has claimed. Springer is here working for Blackburn; so is Cox, of New York; Clark, of Missouri; and Bouck and Bragg, of Wisconsin; House, of Tennessee; Hunter and Tucker, and the rest of the Virginia delegation. All the Mississippi delegation, except Singleton, who has a chairmanship, and Money, who is a Tilden man, and nearly all the Louisiana delegation are also working for Blackburn. A curious explanation is out to-night for Randall's strength in Indiana, where naturally Blackburn would be the favorite. It is stated that Governor Hendricks favors the nomination of Tilden in 1880, preferring the second place on the ticket and the chances of the succession rather than to contest the nomination with his strong Ohio rival, Senator Thurman. Tilden wants Randall for speaker. Hendricks's wish is law in Indiana; hence the attitude of the Indiana delegation. Senator Wallace was expected to-day to help ex-Representative Stenger, who says positively he is a candidate for the secretaryship of the senate. Family sickness has detained Wallace, but Stenger has many other friends who are working hard. There is serious talk, however, if the speakership goes to the south, of offering the clerkship of the house to Stenger, who is almost universally conceded to be just the right sort of man for the place.

A communication was made public to-night by the national greenback labor party addressed to the republican and democratic members-elect of the house, maintaining that the national party hold the balance of power, not only in the present house but in the states of Maine, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and asserting that they intend following out their principles and placing the responsibility of their temporary defeat upon those who shall organize the house against them. The communication states that there must be no mistaking our single and resolute purpose by our action to bring relief to our suffering constituents by giving full employment and adequate reward to labor; impart new life and vigor to the prostrate business industries of this country and give hope to despairing debtors—recognizing the fact that much will depend upon the organization of the house for securing legislation in their behalf, and that the result will make up the issue in the great struggle between the people and the money power in 1880. We propose to co-operate with you by electing as speaker either S. S. Cox, of New York; James Phelps, of Connecticut; W. D. Kelley, or Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Greenbury L. Fort, of Illinois; William H. Felton, of Georgia; John M. Bright, or H. C. Young, of Tennessee—each of whom, by their public record on the financial questions, has secured the confidence of our constituents. Or any other member of the house competent to conduct its business, who, by his previous adherence to our principle, has shown that in their behalf he can rise above former political affiliations. They claim to represent in this proposition more than one million votes.

The members of congress are arriving to-night in considerable numbers and there is an appearance of increased animation in the hotels, where the question of organizing the two houses is actively discussed. Opinions concerning the speakership vary widely, but the friends of Blackburn and Randall continue firm in the faith that their respective choices will be successful. The candidates for the other positions seem to be multiplying. There are indications that to-morrow and Sunday will be very busy days among the applicants. The impression exists in some quarters to-night that considerable time will be consumed in organizing the house.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—E. John Ellis, of Louisiana, arrived last night, and was received with great warmth by many friends. A reception was given him at which Colonel Joe Blackburn and other prominent congressmen were present.

The brother of General Grant is here, partially insane. He is in a pitiful condition and has not been restrained of his liberty, although a proper subject for an asylum.

It has been erroneously stated that the secretary of war will retire all officers reported for retirement by the army examining boards, and fill the vacancies by promotions without awaiting congressional action. It is not the intention of the secretary to carry any promotions into effect without the sanction of the senate. About thirty officers are to be retired, including several of high rank, but the names of their successors will be submitted to the senate, as soon as it reassembles, for confirmation, and lists of the officers retired and the candidates as soon as they are made up by the secretary of war.

SZEGEDIN'S DISASTER.

Thousands of Persons Drowned and Great Destitution Among the Remainder.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PESTH, March 15.—The government commissioner at Szegedin reports three-quarters of the town in ruins. He thinks that if the water remains a few days longer scarcely two hundred houses will be left standing. The burgomaster states that several thousand persons have been drowned.

LONDON, March 15.—The lord mayor of London, at the request of the Austrian ambassador, has opened a subscription for the relief of Szegedin. A correspondent of the Daily News at Szegedin telegraphed on Thursday that thousands of people were starving. The correspondent passed in one of the relief boats four hundred persons who had taken refuge in a church. In a school-house 1,500 people had taken refuge and were without food. A dispatch to the Standard from Szegedin, dated Friday, says a fearful storm is still raging. The vast lake around the remains of the town is tossing like the sea. The inhabitants who have not yet been taken away are crowded in the citadel and the upper stories of a few houses and in railway wagons. These people are fairly provided with provisions, but thousands are encamped on the dykes, and with these it is impossible to communicate. Four hundred corpses were recovered in the village of Szeoged yesterday.

A dispatch to the Standard from Szegedin says that the river Naros is rising rapidly and threatens New Szegedin. Numerous villages in the vicinity are crowded with refugees. Anarchy and confusion reign here and in the surrounding country because of an insufficient number of troops. Several incendiaries have been summarily executed.

The Standard's dispatch from Pesth, dated Friday night, says a northeasterly storm drove the waves across the dykes protecting Czongrad, which contains 16,000 inhabitants, and the town was partially destroyed.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The French Situation—A Steamship Disaster, Etc.

LONDON, March 14.—The Grant prize of the French academy, for poetry, has been adjudged to the communist refugee, M. Renard, now a professor in Louisiana.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the chief interest of yesterday's vote in the chamber of deputies was whether the government would be supported by a majority of the left. On this point all reasonable expectations have been fulfilled. The government on the rejection of impeachment obtained a majority of forty in the moderate left against the extreme left. Such a majority leaves the ministry open to defeat by a coalition between the extreme left and right. The order of the day, pure and simple, moved by M. Clemenceau on the ground that the chamber having refused to impeach the incriminated ministers had no right to censure them, was rejected by 225 votes of the left to 187 of the extreme left and the right.

A Reuter Paris dispatch says the DeBroglie and Rochebouet ministries intend to protest by publicly attested documents against yesterday's censure.

The governor of New Caledonia telegraphs that the insurgents have submitted and peace has been restored.

LONDON, March 14.—The British steamer Severn, from London for Quebec, ran down off Dungeness, the pilot cutter having on board twelve pilots and a crew of eight persons. Ten of the pilots and five of the crew were drowned. The Severn is momentarily expected to arrive at Southampton with the survivors, two pilots and three of the crew, whom she saved.

Alderman, Dennehy & Co., rectifying distillers of Dublin, have failed. Liabilities £100,000 to £160,000.

The French papers state that several cotton mills in the department of Nord have stopped on account of the depression in trade. The most important of the suspended mills is at Lille, containing 7,000 spindles.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the Greek frontier authorities captured several armed bands attempting to enter Turkey.

The Tagblatt states that all the groups of the reichstag except the centre have resolved to support the bill for the further organization of Alsace Lorraine, which Prince Bismarck is about to introduce.

A special to the Times from Pesth says that the Roumanian senate and chamber have resolved to amend the constitution so as to conform the law concerning Jews to the requirements of the treaty of Berlin. The question will now be submitted to a popular vote.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

VIENNA, March 15.—The Political Correspondence states that Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to lay stress upon the necessity of strictly upholding all the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, and to declare decisively that the San Stefano provisions must not be revived under any pretext whatever, England being convinced that the difficulties in regard to Roumelia could be overcome by a mixture of vigor and moderation on the part of the porte.

LONDON, March 15.—In the house of commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the government did not intend to remove Lord Chelmsford from his command.

The report is confirmed that the Russians are moving upon Mero.

A Daily News dispatch from Rangoon says it is thought that the British will send an ultimatum to the king of Burmah. The British troops will mass on the frontier next week.

STILL MARCHING ON.

The Progress of the New York Walkers.

NEW YORK, March 14, 9 a. m.—Rowell, 384; Ennis, 356; Harrimon, 342.

10 a. m.—Rowell, 385; Ennis, 357; Harrimon, 345.

11 a. m.—Rowell, 387; Ennis, 360; Harrimon, 349.

12 m.—Rowell, 391; Ennis, 364; Harrimon, 354.

The interest and excitement over the pedestrian contest are increasing. To-night over 6,000 persons were present. The contest is narrowed down to Rowell and Ennis, and the betting to-night is five to one on Rowell. The latter is now struggling to make 450 miles and get a share of the gate money. Rowell is constantly hissed, and a bad feeling is being manifested. It is considered that unless something unforeseen occurs he will win the belt and race. The gate money will certainly be over $40,000. Ennis is a great favorite and receives much applause. Rowell, however, has him well in hand, and he will have hard work to wipe out the lead. Rowell finished his 425th mile at 9:39. He left the track at 9:45. Ennis finished his 400th miles at 9:41 amid most tumultuous applause. He was then 25 miles behind Rowell. Harrimon finished his 380th mile at 8:48.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 15.—At 12 o'clock the score stood: Rowell, 425; Harrimon, 390, and Ennis, 401. Mr. Frazier, assistant trainer to Harrimon, and a member of the Scottish-American club, openly stated that in his opinion Harrimon was drugged by his other trainers. The matter will be fully investigated. The score at 1 o'clock stood: Rowell, 428; Harrimon, 390; Ennis, 405 miles and 6 laps. Harrimon is very much used up. Ennis is in fine condition.

Murdered by the Indians.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—A Victoria dispatch says the steamer Grappler has arrived from Fort Wrangel. Her commander reports that four men who left Wrangel for Sitka about three years ago on a prospecting tour are ascertained to have been murdered by the Indians. No news has been received from Sitka. The long absence of the British gun-boat causes grave fears for the safety of the settlement.

A HUMAN DEMON.

JULIA JOHNSON'S BLOODY CAREER.

The Woman Whom the Lynchers Were Seeking—A Life Stained With Burglary, Arson, Theft, Murder and Everything Fiendish—Why the People Hate Her.

The attempted outrage at Forrest station Wednesday night when the down night passenger train of the Central railroad was boarded by a mob was the topic of general comment in this community yesterday. The people were shocked to know that such an affair had taken place in Georgia and in such close proximity to the very capital of the state. There is a sentiment of popular indignation that a band of midnight miscreants should thus wantonly put to shame the good name of the state. The demand made by this sentiment is that prompt measures be taken to teach such parties that the people of Georgia will surely and relentlessly denounce and punish mob violence. The mere attempt to carry into execution the unlawful purpose patent in this recent affair is a crime under our statutes and

THESE MEN ARE OUTLAWED

in consequence of their participation in the attempt. So causeless and so unblushing a resort to violent methods has seldom, if ever, marked the history of our state.

We are glad to chronicle the fact that influential citizens of Clayton county are prosecuting inquiries into the affair with a view to discovering the participants in the outrage. They are men of nerve and strong advocates of justice, and as such are the proper representative men of the county to head such a movement. We have no fears that they will be baffled or disappointed in their investigations and believe that they will yet vindicate the good name of their county from the imputations which this handful of bullies have made possible.

WERE THEY OUTSIDERS?

A prominent citizen of Clayton county informs us that it is almost certain that the mob numbered none of the residents of that immediate vicinity, but was made up of parties from other localities. He says that indications point to the belief that they were men mostly living outside of the Clayton line, who were familiar with the Julia Johnson case and who had the mistaken idea that they could not please the Clayton people better than to generously assume the unpleasant task of hanging the accused woman. They probably thought they could do the work with impunity and leave clear the skirts of their Clayton county neighbors.

There are several other theories with reference to the affair, but they are not particularly probable.

Another citizen of the county said that he would like to see such a reward offered as would insure the capture of the parties, whether they were Clayton men or not. He wanted them punished because of their wrongful acts and the harm they had done to the reputation of his country people.

HANG HER, NUNC PRO TUNC!

—that is to say, hang her now for what she has done heretofore! This is the feeling which has been casually expressed. This remark starts the inquiry as to who is Julia Johnson and what has she done?

Julia is a negress well advanced in middle age and has a notoriously bad character in the region of country round about Jonesboro. She was raised in the county among the negroes of a well known gentleman by the name of Johnson. She was trained as a house servant and we believe was given to a daughter of Mr. Johnson's upon the daughter's marriage. She had lived in and near Jonesboro these many years, and her very name has been regarded as dangerous and

THE SYNONYM OF DEVILMENT.

The acts of meanness, crime and unadulterated cussedness laid at her door rival in numbers and variegated hues the heads and harness of a hydra. She seems literally to have been "conceived in sin and brought up in iniquity," and to her native brutality added some modern styles of evil-doing of her own invention. Even little school-children speak her name instinctively when they want to call to mind a monster just one degree this side of "the old boy" himself. The old citizens of Clayton recount her exploits as among the landmarks in the criminal history of their community. Yet she is said to be one of the sharpest servants and best workers in the county—apt to learn and capable of executing whatever is given her as a duty to perform. She hasn't the look of a criminal, but deceptive looks cannot overbalance the established facts.

BURGLAR AND INCENDIARY.

Julia has figured extensively in the role of a burglar and who had a penchant for attempting to conceal that crime by means of arson. It is related that upon one occasion she burglarized a room in one of the Jonesboro hotels and stole from thence some goods. After taking these articles she emptied a pan of live coals from the fire-place into the bed, intending to burn the room and house, or raise such confusion and excitement as to make people think the robbery was done during the turmoil of the fire. She was discovered, however, and punished, we believe, as was customary in the old slave days.

She is also said to have fired a large saw-mill near the town, during the war, whereby a large and valuable property was destroyed. This she did in a spirit of revenge.

At another time she burglarized the store-house of Mr. Hodge Morrow, who still lives in Jonesboro, and stole therefrom some $575 in money. When a constable approached the house where she was working, she leaped nimbly out of a back window and running to a potato-hill, scooped out a hole, deposited the money and covered it up. It was subsequently found and she was punished.

Yet another case was when she burglarized and fired the residence of Colonel Loud. She took some goods from the house and resorted to her favorite scheme of putting fire in the beds. She was discovered, but had hidden the stolen property and would not tell where it was. Colonel Loud demanded her of her owner for punishment and she was delivered up to him to be dealt with for her crime.

RING FIRED AT A GRAVE.

Colonel Loud took Julia and two negro men (and one of the latter gave the facts to the reporter only a few days ago) and went off into the woods. He had the men to carry with them ropes, a pick and spade. He made them tie Julia to a stake and pile brush and wood all around her, coolly making every preparation for a first-class "burning at the stake." He then commanded the men to go to work and dig a grave near by in which to bury the remains. He made Julia watch all these proceedings, but she stoutly refused to tell the place where she had concealed her plunder. When the grave had been partially dug, Colonel Loud set fire to the brush piled about Julia, and the red shoots of flame began to rise all around her. She broke into a streaming perspiration and appeared to realize the horror of her situation. Once she recovered her stoical spirit and seemed determined to die without satisfying her executioner, but when the brush began to crackle and the flames reached for her and their fiery tongues touched her garments she gave way and told the whole story. The fire was raked away and one of the men sent to verify what she had said. He came back and reported that he had found the goods in an old well where she said she had placed them. She was then punished properly and released, but the experience rather cured her criminal propensities for some time. She evidently did not relish the idea of being roasted, and it was some time before she again tempted fate by perpetrating one of her favorite crimes.

KILLING THE INNOCENTS.

If what is told of her be true, she has perpetrated some infamous murders in the past for which hanging would have been poor compensation. It is said that she once became enraged at a colored woman and as a means of revenge upon her enemy, took the woman's infant child and skillfully inserted a portion of the pointed end of a brass pin into the child's cranium. The pointed instrument worked its way into the child's head and caused its death. This crime was made known, we believe, by Julia's subsequent confession of the deed.

It is further alleged that she poisoned one of her own infant children—one probably not properly authenticated—and that the death was so suspicious the child's stomach was sent to Atlanta and analysed, when the poison was discovered. This offense she claimed was in consequence of a mistake in giving the child poison in lieu of a medicine that had been prescribed for it.

It may be asked why she was not punished for these acts as they deserved, but we are unable to solve the inquiry. Possibly some considerations of economy in the disposition of property may have interfered.

THE FARMER MURDER.

This last great crime of the murder of the aged Mrs. Farmer, attempted murder of the old Miss Betsy Farmer and firing of their house, was laid at her door by the coroner's jury upon circumstantial proof satisfactory to them. The manner of the crime and effort to conceal it by arson were so much like one of Julia's exploits that the conclusion against her was almost irresistible. It is true she has been fairly tried and acquitted of the capital offense, but the moral conviction remains in the community that Julia was an actor in the tragic affair. She is an example of how luckless it is to have a bad name and record, and if she escapes wholly from punishment it will be almost by miraculous good fortune. As long as men recall the awful crime they will couple her name with it, unless in the meantime, another, or others, should be ascertained to have perpetrated the deed.

We have given the above details of the alleged career of Julia in order that the world may see the provocation and temptation the community had for suspecting her guilt and having a feeling of vengeance against her.

TUGGLE'S STRUGGLE.

And How He Prosecuted Georgia's Big Claim in Washington.

Colonel W. O. Tuggle, of LaGrange, returned from Washington City last night. He has been sometime in Washington as the agent of the state of Georgia to prosecute the collection of an ancient claim of the state for reimbursement of moneys expended in the removal of the Cherokee Indians. The fact that the claim was passed by the late congress and its payment ordered is known to our readers, as well the refusal by the treasury authorities to pay it, upon the ground that the state owed the federal treasury a larger sum in back taxes levied on the states in 1861-62.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met Colonel Tuggle soon after his arrival and, heedless of the late hour, applied the pumps to him.

"HAVE YOU GOT THE MONEY?"

asked the reporter, in the full-grown tones of a first-class highwayman.

"Not yet; but I will get it," replied the genial colonel.

"Why didn't you get it right away?" persisted the fiend of the Faber No. 2.

"The treasury officials refused to pay it and announced their purpose to credit the amount to the account of the state for taxes due. You see in August, 1861, the government levied a direct tax of $20,000,000 and Georgia's quota was set down at $584,000. In 1862, June 7th, that act was amended by another act relative to the insurgent states. The government has tried to hold the states responsible for the money, but the supreme court has repeatedly decided that the tax was upon land and land-owners and not upon the state. That has been the point I have had to debate and I had to go through all the authorities from the Federalist down to the present day. I made my last argument yesterday before Judge Porter, the first comptroller-general of the treasury."

THE MONEY WILL BE PAID.

"What do you think will be the result?"

"Oh, we will get the money. Judge Porter yielded and said the facts were all with the state. He said that it was a matter of such importance to the government that he would take until Monday to write out his opinion. In the meantime, he wanted to consult the president and Secretary Evarts."

"When do you expect to get the cash?"

"That is hard to tell. It is uncertain when you can get money from the treasury, but I expect to get it very soon. I will go back next Tuesday and remain there until I do get it."

"How much does the claim amount to?"

"It amounts to $72,[illegible]"

WHAT HE GETS.

"Colonel, is the matter of your fee for collecting this amount a matter of private agreement, or do you object to stating it?"

"Oh, no. My fee is a matter of contract. After I had worked several months in getting the claim in shape I made a contract with the governor. I was to assume all the expenses of myself, assistants and so on, and if I recovered anything I was to get 15 per cent. of the amount so recovered."

"That would be in this case $10,854, I think?"

"Yes, in that neighborhood. The trouble and expense of getting through a claim like this are very great. I had all manner of obstacles to overcome and was successful by reason of the very best luck."

"The reason I asked you about the fee was because such things are generally commented upon unreasonably."

"I know that, but in this case the best of our congressmen have told me that I took the matter and its risks for too small a fee. I found in Washington agents of other states prosecuting claims, among them Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, and they all get from twenty-five to thirty per cent. I had to present and work the claim through two sub-committees of the house and the vote in the committee was a tie, decided by the vote of the chairman, Atkins, of Tennessee. Other agents and lobbyists who had failed with their claims beset this claim and said they would endeavor to tack theirs on, or kill it. Fortunately the house took down the sundry civil appropriations bill at a gulp and the claim went through. There was an awful amount of cussing and I got several

BLACKMAILING LETTERS

threatening that if I did not give up two or three thousand dollars to be distributed around among the boys, I should never get a cent of the money. In the senate it was fought by Dorsey, Angus Cameron and Chandler, but General Gordon secured some republican votes for it and it passed by a vote of 37 to 23. It was hard work and worth every cent of the fee I am to receive."

"Sometimes people will not see a thing?"

"I know that, but I am sure they will be satisfied in this case. Now, here is a letter from Mr. A. H. Stephens, congratulating me and calling the success 'extraordinary,' because he knows 'nothing to equal it in the history of this country.' Then, here is another in which Congressman Blount says without the work I did the claim would not have been allowed. He adds that I have earned my fee, and he hopes that no man will gainsay it.' These are letters of a tone like all the many congratulations I have received."

YET ANOTHER CLAIM.

Colonel Tuggle remarked that he had another claim to press for the state, and if congress was going to remain in session long enough, he proposed to put it in and get it on the calendar at once. It is a claim for $30,000 due the state on muster-rolls and vouchers liquidated by the state during the wars of 1795-9, and of 1812. Colonel Tuggle has all the evidence necessary to back up this claim.

He reports that the news of Colonel Alston's tragic death was received with general regret in Washington. He was popular and much esteemed, and expressions of sorrow for his death were heard from cabinet officers, senators, representatives and others.

Colonel Tuggle says Randall and Blackburn are both confident, but that the general impression is that Randall will have an easy victory in the race for the speakership.

Bud Doble.

Last evening, at the Kimball, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. "Bud" Doble, of Chicago, who is here on a visit, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Doble is probably the best known gentleman on the American turf, having once owned and driven the great Goldsmith Maid. It was he who went to California with a special car and brought back with him to Louisville, Ky., the noted running mare, Mollie McCarty, which was matched with Ten Broeck the Kentucky crack, for a race over the Louisville course, July fourth, last. The race was won by the pet-horse of Kentucky, and since then Mollie has passed into other hands. Mr. Doble will remain in the city several days, and this afternoon will visit the track at Oglethorpe park. It is the first time that he has been through the south, and says that he proposes to see some of it before his return home. We hope that his visit to Atlanta will prove a pleasant one.

SHE LOVED TOO WELL.

DID SWALLOW'S CUBAN SWEETHEART

A First-Class St. Louis Sensation in Which a Fair Young Cuban Gives Her Heart in Trust to a Merchant of High Degree—The Hanging of an Uxoricide.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—John W. Dener, a Frenchman living in Cuba, married some twenty years ago a handsome American girl, who came from an Ohio town, and had by her two children (daughters), one of whom is now nineteen and the other sixteen years of age. About a year ago he and his wife separated, she coming to St. Louis to live with her two Cuban blossoms, which, under the ripening influences of the southern sun, had already developed into a pair of very beautiful girls, especially the younger, Katie by name, who, though three years younger than her sister, was more matured, and though but fifteen years old at the time of her arrival in this city, was a perfect woman, blending the languor of the southern beauty with the more captivating grace of the Ohio girl. The mother started out to find work directly after she arrived, and falling in with one John Swallow, a dry goods merchant, having a store on Fourth street, north of Washington avenue, she allowed Katie to enter his service as saleswoman. Swallow immediately fell in love with her, and showered a thousand delicate little attentions upon the three unprotected women which so worked upon Katie's generous nature that she made him the fullest return for his kindness of which she was capable. A few weeks ago their love culminated in a lovely boy. The enraged mother, who seemed to have been cleverly kept in the dark until this event transpired, informed Dick Garrison, a prominent member of the St. Louis Young Men's Christian association, of the fact, and he immediately set the wheels of law to work, and the fair but unfortunate Katie instituted, at his instigation, a suit against Mr. Swallow, claiming $10,000 damages. Depositions were taken to-day, and it is expected, if no compromise occurs, that the trial will be one of the sensations of the year, as Swallow is a very well-known citizen.

BOSTON, March 14.—Wm. H. Devlin, formerly a foreman in one of the mills at Lowell, who beat his wife to death in December, 1877, and afterwards smothered his infant, was hanged to-day at East Cambridge. John G. Pinkham, who in January, 1877, killed a widow woman named Berry, by whom he was employed as a laborer, was executed this morning at Concord, N. H.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—In an altercation between Frank C. Cash and J. S. Adams, in which pistols were freely used, Cash was mortally wounded and has since died. Adams was arrested and put in jail.

RICHMOND, VA., March 14.—General Bradley T. Johnson and J. Murray Forbes, Esq., of Farquhar county, were arrested this evening and placed under bonds for their appearance before the police court to-morrow. It is charged that they were about to engage in a breach of the peace. The difficulty originated in angry words between the two gentlemen in the circuit court-room to-day during a trial.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—A Chinaman named Ah Ben was hanged at Marysville to-day for the murder of John McDaniels at Marysville park last November. He is believed to have committed several other murders, but made no confession.

HIGHBRIDGE, N. J., March 15.—The large car-wheel foundry and machine shops of the Taylor iron company were destroyed by fire yesterday evening. Loss heavy; but fully insured. The works will be rebuilt immediately.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BOSTON, March 14.—Hon. Charles McLean, of the governor's council, took, by mistake for medicine, a portion of a bottle of corrosive sublimate and lies in a critical condition.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. C. P. Vaughn and wife, of Greensboro, Ga., are on a visit to Atlanta.

—Hon. P. H. Brewster, of Newnan, is in the city.

—Mr. G. Naussbaum, one of the leading merchants of Macon, Ga., is in the city.

—Mr. H. W. Spear, of Columbus, Ga., was visiting Atlanta Thursday.

—Mr. P. W. Tedron, of Butler, Ga., is visiting the city.

—Colonel W. A. Reid, of Eatonton, Ga., was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Robert Bevner, of Forsyth, Ga., is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Mr. Oscar Reese, of the Carrollton bar, is attending the supreme court.

—Dr. J. W. Clements, of Subligna, one of the leading citizens of Chattooga county, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Thomas E. Parsons, of Baltimore, one of the cleverest men on the road, is at the Kimball house.

—Colonel Virgil Powers, of Macon, general commissioner of the Southern railway and steamship association, is in the city.

—Mr. J. A. Robinson, one of the leading merchants of Greenville, Ga., is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Yesterday afternoon Colonel Nathaniel J. Hammond, representative elect from this district to congress, went to Washington by the Kennesaw route to attend the extra session.

—Mr. William Astor and Mr. R. McLaughlin passed through Atlanta Tuesday having come from Jacksonville by the Cumberland route. They are on their way to Memphis for some purpose.

—The many friends of Mr. Charlie Herbst were glad to grasp his honest hand in Atlanta day before yesterday. Though Macon now owns him Atlanta claims a half interest.

—The Kimball house entertains quite a number of families and single persons from abroad who will remain some time in the city, parties mostly from Florida en route home.

Amusements to Come.

—Haverly's 40 minstrels will make fun for us on the 4th and 5th of April.

—The Atlanta amateur minstrels will give a performance soon.

—The Halman English opera troupe will play "Pinafore" and "Chimes of Normandy" here the last part of the month.

Though the season is nearly past for dramatic fun, we are yet to have several attractions at the opera house.

—Robert McWade, the only rival of Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," will appear on the 21st and 22d. He made a hit in Atlanta two years ago.

—Blind Tom, the musical prodigy, will be here next Tuesday and Wednesday. He recently played to 1,500 people in Columbus.

United States Circuit and District Courts.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The United States district court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and transacted the following business during the day's session:

United States vs. Baylis L. Byers. Charged with working in a distillery. Verdict, not guilty.

United States vs. James L. Bailey. Charged with illicit distilling, etc. Called and continued by defendant.

Court adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The United States circuit court met at the usual hour yesterday morning and transacted the following business during the session, which was held throughout the entire day:

United States vs. Joseph C. Hunter, La Fayette Hunter and Jno. M. Simpkins. Called and continued.

United States vs. John Croker. Charged with working in a distillery. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to serve a term of six months' imprisonment in Fulton county jail and pay costs.

United States vs. William Smith. Charged with illicit distilling and working in a distillery. Plead guilty on second count. Verdict not guilty on first count. Sentenced to serve five month's imprisonment in Fulton county jail and pay costs.

United States vs. William H. Brandon. Charged with illicit distilling, etc. Called and continued.

United States vs. Calvin Jourdan. Charged with illicit distilling and working in an unregistered distillery. Plea of guilty on second count; not guilty on first count. Verdict not guilty on first count. Sentenced to serve five month's imprisonment in Fulton county jail and pay costs.

United States vs. Caleb Smith. Charged with illicit distilling and working in a distillery. Verdict, guilty on second count, and not on first. Sentenced to serve six months in Fulton county jail and pay costs.

Court adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., March 14, 1879.

Coweta Circuit	11	Ocmulgee Circuit	12
Rome Circuit	5	Brunswick Circuit	13
Cherokee Circuit	6	Eastern Circuit	20
Augusta Circuit	12	Atlanta Circuit	30
Middle Circuit	6		

COWETA CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.

No. 9. Withdrawn.

No. 10. Withdrawn.

No. 12. Dykes vs. Walseys. Claim, from Fayette. Argued. J. L. Blalock; L. H. Featherston; J. T. Glenn, for plaintiff in error. Speer & Stewart; H. C. Peeples, for defendant.

No. 13. Bennett vs. Bridger. Claim, from Fayette. R. T. Dorsey; F. M. Longley, for plaintiff in error. Speer & Stewart; J. E. Stallings; H. C. Peeples, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Peeples, court adjourned to 10 A.M. to-morrow.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS.

The Champion Shot in Atlanta—Exhibition This Afternoon.

Yesterday morning Captain Bogardus, the famous shot, arrived in the city. His presence was soon discovered by our local sportsmen, and the captain was interviewed several times during the day. A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met him at noon and had quite a conversation with him. He is a large, rather heavy built man, who stands six feet in his shoes. He has a heavy sandy moustache and hair of a little darker hue. His manner is very cordial. He looks very much like an Indian, but is really an American by birth, New York being his native place. The captain has just finished a tour of the southwest. He has recently done some remarkable shooting in New Orleans. On his way to Atlanta he stopped in Columbus and gave the people of that city an exhibition of his skill. He will remain in Atlanta only a couple of days. This afternoon he will give one of his

REMARKABLE EXHIBITIONS

at Oglethorpe park. Special trains will leave the depot at 3 o'clock and carry visitors to the grounds. Fare for the round trip will be only 25 cents. Admission to the grounds will be 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age can go in for 15 cents. Captain Bogardus's remarkable son, Eugene, who is only 14 years old, will assist his father. He shoots with a rifle and is considered the equal of Dr. Carver. His father will use the shot gun only. A programme full of difficult feats will be given by both father and son. The captain has a patent glass ball which is different from that used by Dr. Carver. It has a neat work of threads around it so that if a shot touches one of them the entire ball is shattered. He does not fill his balls with feathers as Dr. Carver does.

THE MEDALS

won by Captain Bogardus will be on exhibition at the jewelry store of J. P. Stevens & Co. There are four of these medals. One is the champion medal of America won May 25, 1871 over many competitors. Another is the beautiful Lorillard medal won October 4th, 1874. Another is the medal offered in London, August 7th, 1875, for the championship of the world. The fourth medal is the glass ball jewel won September 16th, 1877, at Deerfoot park, in Brooklyn. All of the medals are very ornate in design.

He also exhibits two silver cups—one won from the London gun club, and the other from the Hurlingham club of England.

The captain also has on exhibition his famous $5,000 bird. In the great match with Aubrey Coventry, of England, $5,000 depended on the death of the last bird, and Bogardus killed it. He has the unlucky fowl stuffed as a trophy.

We have no doubt that crowds will go out this afternoon to see the most famous marksman of the age. He will give exhibitions of all styles of his shooting.

The street cars will run every fifteen minutes this afternoon to the fair ground so that there will be ample provision for all to go out to the grounds and witness Bogardus's shooting.

Tuesday Night at Trinity.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., at Trinity church, an entertainment will be given in aid of the fund of Trinity Sabbath-school. Mr. Sam. W. Small and Professor C. A. Howard have consented upon that occasion to reproduce the lecture and stereopticon views of the Paris exposition, which were so greatly admired upon their previous presentation in this city. These views are decidedly the handsomest series of pictures ever shown by means of the calcium light in the south and they give a complete and instructive understanding of that latest and greatest world's fair. The entertainment will be given at popular prices, and we are sure that our people cannot spend a pleasanter evening than at Trinity on Tuesday evening next. Tickets may be had after this morning at the book-stores.

The "Fine-Cut" Men.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—A convention of fine-cut and smoking tobacco manufacturers, to fix the price of tobacco under the new tax, met here yesterday. The price was fixed at 22 cents for smoking and 40 cents for fine-cut in packages of 10 pounds. The convention will meet again to-day.

At to-day's session of the tobacconists' convention, telegrams were received from the trade in all parts of the country, indorsing their action yesterday in establishing prices. Dr. Spence favored the appointment of a special committee to look after the interest of cutters. A committee was appointed to adjust differences arising from resolutions adopted by the convention, and for the consideration of all complaints of violation of faith.

Back from Florida.

Yesterday Major J. H. Morgan returned from his third Florida excursion. He carried the largest party that ever left the city for such an excursion. All returned happy, having enjoyed the rarest pleasure during their visit to the blooming land. Major Morgan will carry another excursion to Florida on the first of April at figures so low that almost anybody can go. This is the best season for hunting and fishing, and Florida is fuller of tourists than it ever was before. It is just the time to go. In April, Florida is simply lovely.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

SECRETARY MALCOLM JOHNSTON is already at work on the state fair programme. He is a live officer.

THE present month will bring in a handsome income from the inspection of fertilizers.

Two men have been killed in the present state capitol and there have occurred several other serious fights within its walls.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT yesterday commissioned the following justices of the peace: J. W. Kitchens, 1248th district, Fayette county; L. H. Bynum, 845th district, Cobb county; John S. Russell, 32d district, Camden county; J. H. Summers, 755th district, Coweta county; Frederick W. Moor, 1000th district, Cherokee county; S. L. Coker, 818th district, Cherokee county; W. A. Copeland, 243d district, Jackson county; James R. Braselton, 465th district, Jackson county; Wm. Spearman, 363d district, Jasper county; P. C. Winter, 379th district, Jasper county; James Gillespie, 996th district, Union county; L. Pope, 1078th district, Haralson county.

STUDENTS AT SEA.

A NOVEL AND INTERESTING CRUISE.

A Steamship Turned Into a College With a Full Corps of Professors—She Will Sail the Seas Over, Developing the Young Idea—New York to San Francisco.

One of the most novel and inviting educational schemes of the century is just now developing in the shape of the Woodruff scientific expedition. This is a venture by a private citizen for the public good and promises to come to a successful and brilliant issue. Colonel S. S. Norton, of New York, who is connected with the expedition, is in this city and has given us some interesting details of the proposed expedition.

ITS ORIGIN.

About eight years ago, the Woodruffs, of Albany, New York, having a young relative to educate, conceived the idea of sending him upon a tour around the world under charge of a tutor. A few other young men joined the party, and the idea was carried to its consummation most successfully. The young men combined pleasure and the pursuit of knowledge and achieved both in the happiest manner. Mr. James O. Woodruff, seeing how the plan had succeeded, conceived that what had been done might be enlarged upon and a company of students and tourists sent around the world upon a special ship, fitted up for the purposes of instruction, and so equipped with officers and faculty as to make it a floating college. He began to work upon this scheme, and has met with the utmost encouragement and success thus far.

Finding it necessary to buy a vessel in Europe suited for his use, he went thither and finally concluded the purchase of one of the North German Loyd's fine ocean steamers, the "General Werder." The vessel is a staunch and splendid ship, built in 1874, 360 feet long, 40 feet beam and 3,000 tons burthen. She has been granted American register by special act of congress and has been accepted by the secretary of the navy as well-adapted for the purposes of the expedition.

THE COLLEGE

is required to be maintained on board with a capacity of two hundred students, with a competent faculty for the promotion of scientific and nautical knowledge. The entire plan and prime object of the expedition is educational. It is the purpose of the managers to take the students, under the direction of experienced teachers, to study the geography, geology and zoology of the leading countries of the globe "at home"—in the countries themselves. The commerce, manufactures and arts will be investigated and studied as well, and the the customs, habits, methods, history and progress of peoples and nations brought face to face with the student. Such advantages as there are extraordinary and have never before been given to any body of students. So much practical knowledge was never before attainable in so brief a time. To the young investigator and student this trip and its advantages will be worth a life time of researches in books and upon charts.

THE PROPOSED VOYAGE.

The vessel is booked to sail from New York on the 8th of May, 1879, when it is expected that the full quota of two hundred and fifty students and tourists will have been secured. The subsequent movements of the ship are to be directed so as to bring the party to the various countries at seasons best adapted for the pursuit of its purposes and work. The general line of the route leads from New York to the Azores, Queenstown, Dublin, Southampton, London, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, St. Petersburgh, Stockholm, Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Cartagena, Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Venice, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, Borneo, Philippine Islands, Manilla, Hong Kong, Canton, Formosa, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Nagasaki, Osaka, Yakohama, Tokjo, Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. From all these ports, nearly, excursions inland to all points of interest will be made at the cost of the managers. No route could have been chosen so well adapted for the purposes of the expedition as all who know aught of the history and geography of the country may see.

The vessel is to be officered by Commander Cook, United States navy, and Lieutenant Commander White, United States navy, both experienced and capable men. The full complement of sub-officers and seamen will be carefully selected.

The faculty will be headed by President W. S. Clark, of Amherst, who is one of the most noted of our educators, and qualified by education, experience and travel to direct the studies and researches of the expeditioners. He will be assisted by an able faculty of professors in all those branches of knowledge that may be pursued with profit during the tour.

THE COST OF THE TRIP

is fixed at $2,500 for each student and tourist and the trip is expected to occupy two years. This is quite as cheap as the average college expenses in this country, and the figures are made to popularize the scheme since this first expedition, including the purchase of the vessel, will cost the managers $75,000 to $85,000 more than they can hope to realize out of it.

The scheme is highly and universally commended by the press, by public men and educators and there is a demand for places in the expedition. Any information desired by parties contemplating such a trip can be had of James O. Woodruff, director of the expedition, St. Nicholas hotel, New York city. To any one who has the ability to join this expedition its advantages are too great to be estimated by mere dollars and cents.

DR. HITCHCOCK'S ROMANCE.

Going to Louisiana to Marry a Widow who was Betrothed to Him in His Youth.

New York Sun.

Dr. W. E. Hitchcock, of Newark, a popular physician and druggist, is to start for Louisiana this morning. Dr. Hitchcock's father, Dr. Edward De Forrest Hitchcock, was a wealthy planter in Louisiana. His plantation was known as "Monoskin." Adjoining this was the plantation of a man of large property, who had an only daughter, a pretty, black-eyed child, the companion and playmate of young Hitchcock. The two planters, who were bosom friends, conceived the idea of uniting their families in marriage. Young Hitchcock and his little playmate were accordingly betrothed when he was 10 and she 8 years of age. The children were given all the advantages of education that the wealth of their parents could procure. In vacation months they played and attended merry-makings together. When young Hitchcock was 18 and the girl 16 years of age, they confirmed their betrothal by a formal engagement of marriage. In time there were lover's quarrels between them, and finally their engagement was broken off. A man of wealth and position sought the girl's hand, was accepted, and married her. Young Hitchcock, who was then 19, came north, entered the medical department of Yale college, and at the beginning of the rebellion enlisted as assistant surgeon in the regular United States army. He served three years and then began the practice of medicine in New Haven, Conn. He was told that the husband of the girl he loved was in the confederate army.

In 1868 Dr. Hitchcock removed to Newark and opened a drug store in Belleville avenue. He became at once a favorite with the veteran soldiers in Newark. He was a fair musician, and sang in church choirs and at public concerts in Newark, and was a welcome guest in the drawing rooms of the best society. He was handsome and affable, but he was observed to prefer the society of men to that of women. He had not forgotten his love, but he confided it as a secret to only a few of his most intimate friends. About six months ago he received a letter from Louisiana. It was from the woman who was always in his thoughts. She wrote that her husband had been dead for some time, and that her married life had been unhappy. She suggested that she would be glad to hear from her old playmate. Dr. Hitchcock answered the letter, and the correspondence terminated in a re-engagement of marriage.

Dr. Hitchcock's Newark friends gave him a pleasant send-off last evening.

THE BARON'S MARRIAGE.

Another American Girl Finds Out That She Has Made a Fool of Herself.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., March 13.—An old scandal has been revived in the southern part of the county. It seems that some three years ago there appeared in West Stockbridge a young man of fine address and pleasing manners. He represented himself as the son of a German nobleman, in rank a baron, and succeeded in gaining an entrance into the most select and aristocratic society. He gave his name as Frederic A. Von Ruprient. To all he was courteous; to many attentive. For one, however, he professed a strong regard. She was an adopted daughter of one of the most prominent manufacturers of the town. The young couple were thrown frequently together, and soon a warm attachment sprang up between them, which eventually ended in their marriage. That ceremony was performed in the German Catholic church at Albany, by Rev. Father Naethan, and was attended with great pomp and splendor. After a day or two spent in Albany, the bridal pair took their departure for New York, with intentions of taking the steamer from there direct to Germany. Several days more passed by, and the morning dawned when they were to take passage across the water. It was then that Mrs. Von Ruprient noticed that a valuable gold watch, the gift of her father, was somewhat out of repair and her husband took it with the avowed intention of carrying it to a neighboring jeweler's and having it repaired. He left the St. Nicholas with that expressed intention, and the day passed without his return. Another day dawned and still another, and yet nothing was heard of the missing groom. A search was finally instituted, when it was discovered that the pretended nobleman had taken passage in an European steamer from Philadelphia and then the well-nigh distracted bride learned for the first time that she had been duped by a miserable scoundrel. A telegram summoned her father to her assistance and under his escort she arrived at her home in West Stockbridge a sorrowful, broken-hearted woman. The scenes of her childhood, however, had not for her the attractions of former years, and after remaining a short time she went west, where within the past year she has succeeded in procuring an Ohio divorce and rumor has it that she is soon to marry a wealthy Albany merchant. As to the scoundrel whom first she married, inquiry abroad revealed the intelligence that soon after his arrival in Germany he was arrested as a deserter from the German army and was either shot or exiled. It was also learned that he was, as represented, the son of a baron, but was the scapegrace of the family.

THE PASSENGER AGENTS.

The Meeting of the Association in New York Yesterday.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The regular semi-annual convention of the general ticket and passenger agents' association was called to order this morning at the Metropolitan hotel by S. C. Boylston, of the Savannah and Charleston railroad, president of the association. Mr. Samuel C. Powell, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, then called the roll and about one hundred delegates answered. Among the delegates present were Thomas L. Kimball, of the Union Pacific; James Tillinghast, Canada Southern; W. L. O'Brien, Panhandle route; E. A. Ford, Iron Mountain; Charles E. Follett, Vandalia; W. A. Thrall, Chicago and Northwestern; Frank Myers, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; C. H. Atmore, Louisville and Nashville; L. P. Farmer, Pennsylvania; L. M. Cole, Baltimore and Ohio; W. P. Johnson, Illinois Central; E. St. John, Chicago and Rock Island; Frank Chandler, New Orleans and great Northern route, and S. P. Parker, Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. The convention will sit two or three days. The fixing of rates for passenger tickets to and from all points in the United States and Canada will be the most important business.

S. C. Boylston was elected president of the association for one year and W. A. Thrall was elected vice-president. The former is of the Charleston and Savannah railroad and the latter of the Chicago and Northwestern road. Samuel Powell, of the Marietta and Cincinnati road, was elected secretary.

Searching the Baggage.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The mayor of Vicksburg telegraphs the mayor of St. Louis is suggesting the propriety of having the baggage of negroes from the yellow fever districts thoroughly disinfected in order to prevent the carrying of the germ of yellow fever into that city and other points where they are going.

McCrary's Junket.

FORT MONROE, March 14.—Secretary of War McCrary, accompanied by Senators Allison and Kirkwood, arrived here this morning and received the usual salute. They visited the Hampton normal school and spent the day in examining its workings with relation to the Indians placed there by the government last fall.

The Special Order.

RICHMOND, March 14.—The senate bill providing for a settlement of the state debt was reported by the finance committee of the house to-day, and it was made a special and continuing order in that body for to-morrow.

Death of Dr. Woodworth.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Dr. Woodworth, supervising surgeon-general of the marine hospital service, died this morning of erysipelas and pneumonia.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

BEST shad sell at Kinston, N. C., at 40 cents a pair.

NORTH CAROLINA has sent a man to the penitentiary for stealing a horse shoe.

RIPE strawberries are selling at Palatka, Fla., at 50 cents a quart.

FOR the first five days of March there were 73 births in New Orleans and only 31 deaths.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH was presented with a gold medal by his Memphis admirers Monday night.

IN Erath county, Texas, there is a village called Desdemona, situated on Hog creek.

FOUR hundred tracts of land are advertised for sale for taxes by the sheriff of Menard county, Texas.

EIGHTEEN miles of new track has been laid on the Cincinnati Southern railway, south of Somerset, Ky.

W. S. THOMAS, of Elizabethtown, Tenn., has a son 7 years old, whose weight is 210 pounds.

—UP to this time 700 bills have been introduced in the house of representatives of Tennessee.

THE mint at New Orleans turned out 41,600 silver dollars last month, coined from Mexican and old dollars of antique plate.

DR. W. B. TAYLOR, who was attached to the Hampton legion during the war, amputated both Senator Butler's and Senator Hampton's leg.

THE oldest Presbyterian church in Kentucky is the old stone building sixteen miles from Richmond. It was erected in 1798 and is now used twice a month.

MRS. SEALS, of Nashville, lost a thousand dollar diamond ring recently. It was found by a poor widow and the owner rewarded the finder by giving her $100.

ON the 2,000 acre ranch of Mr. Stanford, near San Francisco, can be seen a mile of sheds and stables containing 300 thoroughbred horses, worth over $200,000, among them some of the finest in America.

DEALERS in fertilizers in Charlotte, N. C., can hardly supply the demand of the farmers. The sales this season will exceed those of last by 20 per cent. There will be 10 per cent. larger acreage put in cotton.

THE Hon. Jefferson Davis, whom Mr. Hoar and the senate excluded from the benefits of the pension bill, is living at Mississippi City, a small station on the Mobile and New Orleans railroad, near the coast, and is in circumstances which make him entirely independent of the benefits resulting from pension bills and such special legislation.

A YOUNG Methodist lady was recently prevailed on by a young man to attend a dance in Waco. But she could not forget her early pious training, and at 3:30 a. m. knelt down by the side of the bed and offered up the following: "Now I lay me—down the outside. I pray the Lord—back through the middle. If I should die before I—half promenade. I pray the Lord my—forward and back!"

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

THE CONSTITUTION BUILDING,
ATLANTA.

Delivered in the city of Atlanta for One Dollar a month.

Mail Subscription, postage free, $10.00 a year, or $1.00 a month.

The Daily edition contains fuller and fresher intelligence from all parts of the world than any other Georgia paper. Its news columns and correspondence are the most varied, and its telegraphic service the most complete. Its circulation extends all over Georgia and into neighboring states, and its editorial opinions and comments are more widely quoted than any other southern newspaper.

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THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

Four pages, thirty-six long columns—Published every Tuesday morning.

Terms per annum, postage free, one copy, $1.50; six months, $1.00; ten copies one year, $12.50; twenty copies, $20.00.

As an advertising medium, The Constitution offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

The circulation of The Weekly Constitution will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION. Atlanta.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 15, 1879.

The Courier-Journal, of Louisville, is strongly in favor of Randall for speaker. The Kentucky papers, however, very generally are for Blackburn.—Toledo Commercial.

By reversing this statement the Commercial can present the situation to a dot.

The direct land-tax snag that Mr. Tuggle has struck was levied in 1861-65, it being the only land-tax ever levied by the general government. The tax was three mills on the dollar, and very few of the states had paid up before the law was repealed. None of the southern states paid much on account of the tax, nor did the western states generally pay up. None of the states closed up their indebtedness, and the attempt to apply the late appropriation of congress on Georgia's indebtedness is petty and malicious.

After the first of April Georgia will have a rival in the matter of four per cent. baby bonds. On that day the treasury department will offer ten-dollar United States bonds, which will be convertible into the regular four per cents at the pleasure of the holder. Two kinds of certificates will be issued—one received from the bearer, and the other registered on the books of the treasury and requiring an order of transfer. Bonds of small denominations are becoming very popular. There are more small investors now-a-days than large ones.

England has two unfinished foreign wars on hand, and although she has not by any means finished either, she seems disposed to make war on the new king of the Burmese, who has acted badly towards several princes of the royal house and their families and courtiers. He now possesses 88,000 square miles of Burmese territory; and no matter what the pretext may be, if she goes to war, the real object will be an extension of her civilization, which, of course, means an increase of territory. But with the Afghans and Zulus and Burmese on her hands at one time the aged premier is certainly pressing his oriental policy beyond the bounds of prudence. He must win glory and territory in all three wars to retain his strength at home.

In 1854, at the instance of Senator Mason, of Virginia, the senate adopted a rule forbidding the removal of subordinates by the secretary or sergeant-at-arms without the approval of the vice-president. This rule is in force yet, and the republicans are indulging in a good deal of cackling over its discovery. If Mr. Wm. Almond Wheeler attempts to control the disposition of the patronage of the senate, the senate will doubtless summarily deprive Mr. Wm. Almond Wheeler of all power in the premises. It will not take up much of the senate's time to repeal Mr. Mason's obsolete rule. It is said that there has been only one instance in eighteen years of vice-presidential interference by virtue of the rule, and Mr. Wheeler will doubtless deem it wise to let things take their natural course.

It is difficult to distinguish the virulent form of spotted typhus which prevails in Russia from the plague, and it is not very material any way; for one disease is as fatal and difficult of treatment as the other. One of these diseases is spreading over western Russia, and probably both. Both certainly have obtained a foothold in St. Petersburg. Both are productive of dark blue or black spots on the victim's body. Both are at home in all climates and all countries in which sanitation is not thoroughly enforced. The plague has existed in Iceland and Greenland. The countries of western Europe are no longer safe from a visitation of the disease that is now very prevalent in St. Petersburg, and if the disease should reach London or Liverpool its transfer to this country could not easily be prevented.

If the supreme court should declare the legal-tender act unconstitutional, the results would be distressing and very likely calamitous. The New York Daily Bulletin sums up some of them as follows: "1. The notes being no longer a legal-tender, the $140,000,000 of them held by the banks as lawful money reserves can no longer be held by them as such. 2. If the banks, in order to replace the demonetized notes by coin, take them to the treasury for redemption, there would then remain with the treasury only a nominal sum of coin against the balance of $200,000,000 outstanding. 3. The treasury, under such circumstances and having no right to discriminate by redeeming the notes held by the banks while leaving itself unable to pay those held by the public, would undoubtedly feel itself compelled to instantly suspend payment of its notes. 4. Thus, the first and immediate effect would be to compel suspension by the treasury and by the banks. 5. The treasury would be compelled to suspend all other payments besides those of its notes, for it would be denied the right to pay out the notes that came to it in the way of revenue. 6. While the treasury was thus unable to pay, it would be receiving the notes at the rate of about $25,000,000 per month, thereby effecting a contraction of the sharpest and most embarrassing kind. 7. The suspension of specie payments having been renewed, greenbacks, being no longer a legal-tender, would circulate only at a discount, which would be about tantamount to their not circulating at all."

The river Theiss, whose swollen waters have brought death and ruin to an entire valley, is, next to the Danube, the largest river in Hungary. It rises in the northeastern part of the country and empties into the Danube at about eighty miles above Belgrade. The fated city of Szegedin is the second commercial town in Hungary, and the river, which is five hundred miles long and navigable nearly its entire distance, divides the town into two parts. The country is low and marshy, and the city has long been protected from overflows by means of dykes. The melting of the snow in the Carpathian mountains and heavy rains have precipitated upon the valley a flood that cannot be controlled by dykes or levees. Szegedin is submerged, many buildings having been swept away, and the once active manufacturing and boat building point is threatened with entire destruction. Many lives have been lost, and the government is doing its utmost to keep the 80,000 people who have been driven from their homes in food and other necessaries. The situation is extremely distressing, as the flood shows no signs of abatement. The city contained about 50,000 people. There were built the neatest boats and best flouring mills in Hungary. It had many soap-factories, and manufactories of woolens, leather and tobacco, besides a handsome export trade in corn, rapeseed and tallow.

The Extension of the Northeastern.

The Athens Banner urges the taking of steps towards the extension of the prosperous Northeastern railroad to the Tennessee line. It is well known that parties are ready to build the link between Marysville and the state line as soon as they are assured that the missing Georgia link will be built. In fact, the road from Rabun gap northward is nearly all graded, and no great expenditure is needed to prepare it for the ties and iron. The Northeastern company has forty miles to build in order to reach Rabun Gap. Its forty miles of completed road is earning handsome profits, and the Banner therefore thinks that there need be no longer delay in carrying the road to and through the gap. As the completed portion is only mortgaged for one-half of its marketable value, it believes that fifty thousand dollars of second mortgage bonds could be placed at par, the buyers to have a right to take in lieu thereof first mortgage bonds on the first completed ten miles of the extension, which will, says the Banner, "in all probability be indorsed by the state." This plan is to be repeated until the extension is completed. The Banner believes that the business men of Athens could afford to take and would take the proposed bonds at par. We hope it is not over sanguine. The new road would place Athens nearer than Atlanta to Knoxville, but nevertheless Atlanta, as nearly all the rest of the state, would be benefited by the proposed extension. We cannot have too many railroads, especially to the coal beds.

New Branch Road.

We are pleased to hear that the citizens of Gwinnett county are taking steps to build a branch road from Lawrenceville to the Air-Line railroad. We hear that steps have been taken to build a narrow-gauge road from Duluth to Lawrenceville, a distance of ten miles. Estimates have been made, and it has been ascertained that a narrow-gauge road can be constructed over this route for forty thousand dollars. Whether this sum can be raised is the question to be determined. There is no doubt of the necessity of the road, nor is there any doubt that it will pay well. Lawrenceville is the county site of Gwinnett, and was once one of the thriftiest towns in north Georgia. The new constitution has put an end to formation of new counties and the removal of county sites, and it is impossible until it is changed for the people of Gwinnett who live along the line of the Air-Line railroad to hope for any more convenient place to transact their county business. This fact being settled, the only thing now for them to consider is how to get to Lawrenceville conveniently.

That a narrow-gauge road will pay is certain. First, because there is not a narrow-gauge road in the south that is not paying. Second, the local trade and travel over this short line will be equal to any road in the state. The farming land around Lawrenceville is fine. The place would be a healthy summer resort; and no better place could be found in the state for good schools. In fact, at one time Lawrenceville had the best schools in north Georgia. This was before railroads had been built in our state, and since their construction the schools have gone down there, simply because other places were more accessible.

We hope the people of Gwinnett will push their road through. It will double the property of every man who can use it, and will be a great convenience not only to the people of that county, but all who have business with them.

To the Heart of the Case.

There can be no doubt that the editorials of The Constitution on the subject of carrying concealed weapons have aroused a powerful feeling against the practice. The public sentiment was never apparently more unanimous and alert upon any subject. It may be fairly said that public sentiment is ready to do, and is already doing all that it can do, to break up the practice. Quickened by the late terrible tragedy, the general feeling has become intense and general as far as the public can judge.

But let us look at the heart of the matter. Has public sentiment effected any change in this most pernicious practice? How many pistols have been laid aside within the past few days? How many men have abandoned the habit of carrying them? Have not those who carry them simply thrust them further down in their pockets, and grown more sullen and determined? Can a general public prejudice against this thing really diminish it or break it up? Does it not require a special interposition of the law, a rigid inquiry on the part of officials, and a stern disposition of justice, to do anything in the direction of a reform?

These are serious and earnest questions, and the people of Atlanta should see to it that they are answered. There is nothing that lies nearer the essence of things than this one habit. It tends more than everything else combined to keep people out of this state and out of the south. It is the blot on our civilization, the stain on our good name, the bar to our development. How can we defend our section against it? There have been several violent homicides in Fulton county within the last twelve months. This is an astonishing and disgraceful statement, and yet it is a true one. They can be counted up on the fingers of any man who is conversant with local affairs. Can any community stand up under this? Can we invite peaceful people to come and live with us unless we can give some guarantee that this bloody record will be improved and this turbulence reduced to order? We must make the change. We must demonstrate by actual action that the carrying of concealed weapons will not be tolerated, and that the law will be vindicated upon those who violate it. With these lessons made plain, we will have no further trouble—without this, there will be no abatement or reform, and the slaying of Colonel Alston will be without the effect that his friends had hoped for.

We are not prepared to suggest the details of the remedy. It will be strange, however, if the judges, the sheriffs, the mayors, the police commissioners, the police and the detectives cannot devise some way for stripping pistols from the hips of men who hide them there that they may do violence. There must be some plan by which the reform can be worked. If there is not, there need be no reliance put upon an aroused public sentiment. It can do nothing when the law is inactive or inoperative. The law must act, and the officials of the law must make it active. A pistol in the pocket is a devil of disorder. Given—a hidden pistol and a bellyful of liquor—and you have the elements of murder. Any accident will stir them and produce the hideous resultant.

The Federal Supervisor Laws.

One of the most wonderful things in connection with the attitude of the democratic majority in congress toward the election laws is the fact that some of the most conscientious republican editors, laboring under an hallucination that an attack is to be made upon the purity of the ballot-box, have joined hands with the notorious Mr. Billy Chandler in an attempt to commit Mr. Hayes to the folly of attempting to thwart the will of a majority of the people of the country. We take it for granted, when a fair-minded gentleman like the editor of the Springfield Republican adds his voice to the clamor and threats of the stalwarts, that there must be some mistake among those who are usually well informed in regard to such matters as to the real desires and intentions of the democrats.

—The truth is, the effort to compel the repeal of these laws is based upon a patriotic desire to restore the ballot to something like it was in the days when, untrammeled by partisan legislation and undisturbed by the threat of bayonets, it expressed the supreme and real wish of the people of the states. We desire the repeal, not of the enactments that provide for the punishment of election frauds or the prevention thereof, but of those clauses enacted in [illegible] which authorize the appointment of partisan supervisors and deputy marshals to station themselves at the polls for electioneering purposes. Were the democrats in power to-day and had the appointment of these supervisors and deputy marshals, the republicans, familiar with the uses to which such officials may be put, would clamor as loudly for the repeal of the laws as they now do for its retention. In matters of this kind, it depends altogether upon whose ox is gored. When the republicans had control of Florida, they vested the appointing power in the hands of the governor. The occupant of nearly every state and county office depended upon the favor of the governor for the place, and this gave to the executive a power almost unlimited and well-nigh irresistible. When the democrats came into power the republicans at once changed their policy and have been clamoring for a constitutional convention, using precisely the arguments of the democrats against the centralization of so much power in the executive office. A similar change [illegible] of republicans will occur should these election enactments be allowed to remain upon the federal statute-books until the democrats come into power. They are too thoroughly partisan to be executed by any party and too unfair to be tolerated.

By the provisions of the law it is well-nigh inoperative in the south, for the reason that deputy marshals can be appointed only in cities where there are more than twenty thousand inhabitants. The supervisors of elections are appointed by the circuit federal judges, all of them at the present writing rank partisans; and the deputy marshals get their commissions from United States marshals. In 1876, there were 11,803 supervisors, costing the people $160,419, and 11,610 deputy marshals, costing $114,8[illegible], making a total of $275,296. Of this amount only $15,000 was spent outside the larger cities of the north, and every cent was expended in the interest of the republican party. In the congressional elections of 1878, there were 1,590 supervisors and 4,467 deputy marshals, costing the country $202,000, all of which was expended in the northern states. In addition to this sum, Mr. Attorney-General Devens had the effrontery to ask congress to supply a deficiency of $250,000 for the which he received a very large flea in his ear. His application, however, was evidence that he had expended $452,000 of the people's money to carry the congressional elections of 1878 for the republicans. In other words, each of these deputy marshals and supervisors stood at the polls on election day with seventy-five dollars in his pocket.

Let us suppose, for instance, that the democrats were in power and had the appointment of this horde of partisan canvassers, would the law be tolerated by the republicans? Would they hold to their present position that the appointment of these officials constitutes a safeguard and contributes to the purity of elections? Would the editor of the Springfield Republican consider the law as altogether fair and denounce an attempt to force its repeal as revolutionary? Would Mr. Billy Chandler seize his gifted pen and write flatulent epistles in its behalf? Would the able young men who gush in the columns of the New York Tribune raise their heads out of the barrel that was once crammed with cipher dispatches to demand as vigorously as they now do the retention of the partisan enactments?

—But, quite apart from the gabble of the stalwarts like Mr. Billy Chandler, on the amusing swash that flows in a never-ending stream from the young men of the Tribune, the democrats have their duty to perform, and that duty, just at this juncture, is to compel the repeal of these partisan enactments. If state elections can be conducted without the aid of deputies and supervisors there is no reason why congressional elections cannot be so conducted—and, at any rate, it is the duty of the democrats in congress to stand up to the position they have taken in favor of fair and free elections. If Mr. Hayes chooses to be blindly led by those who have heretofore abused and sneered at his administration, well and good. The question can then be submitted to the people upon its merits, and, in that event, the democrats have everything to gain. Meanwhile, they should press the issue to its logical conclusion.

There can be no safety for any citizen while public sentiment tolerates the carrying of concealed weapons and recognizes as even semi-respectable the bully and the blackguard. Let Atlanta take the lead in this reform. The initiative must be taken somewhere and at some time if we ever hope to have either social or material progress.

Mr. Marble's new democratic paper in Chicago is to be edited from New York by telegraph, in cipher, pray?

Georgia seems to be in a fair way to rival Kentucky as the scene of bloodshed. By a prompt and judicious application of the law, however, we hope to have the curtain rung down on murder and crime of all sorts. We even hope to convince the rising generation that the chivalry which goes about with a pistol upon its hip is merely a plagiarism from the cowardice of the Central American brigands.

The best actresses now on our boards are in the habit of carrying as much as a bushel of diamonds along with them in order to guard against the overpowering contingencies of burglary.

Dr. Joey Morris many years ago was tripped up by a dog with a tin-can tied to his tail. When the doctor recovered consciousness he swore that this republic was a nation, and he has stuck to the theory ever since. His argument is that if this is not a nation he would have awakened in another country.

Judging from the oratorical style of Hon. Zachary Chandler, he is a sort of rip-up-lican.

The Hon. Zachary Chandler would probably join a temperance society, if he wasn't afraid of getting water-logged. When your true republican statesman takes on ballast he wants to feel it; he wants something substantial.

A few old-fashioned and disheartened republicans have got Washburn tied out somewhere in the woods.

No poet, however imaginative he might be, could object to Colonel Donn Piatt now. One of the colonel's eyes is black and the other is blue, and his ribs, his shoulder blades and his collar-bone all clamor in concert for warm poultices.

There is a discussion now going on as to whether Mr. A. W. Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, will be able to arrange his affairs so as to attend the Georgia press convention, which meets in Cartersville in May. It is to be feared that the onerous duties of Mr. Reese's war correspondent will prevent his attendance. Even if he is in Georgia his editorial duties will stand as a barrier between him and the delights of the press reunion.

Mr. Hayes should consult with his family before he goes into politics with Bill Chandler.

Matt. Carpenter says if the extra session lasts over thirty days the democrats will be ruined. In that case it is a little curious that Matt and his coadjutors don't turn in and aid the democrats in ruining themselves instead of doing everything to prevent them. The republicans will have no need to worry over the length of the extra session. Our information is that it will be short, [illegible] to the point. There may be several extra sessions before Mr. Billy Chandler [illegible] to terms, but they will all be short.

O'Leary has set a fine example to the many and various republican tramps who are now engaged in hanging on to public affairs by their teeth. The time has come when they may retire.

It is [illegible] that there is not an agricultural cold-sent light somewhere in the neighborhood of Washington, so that Mr. [illegible] private secretary of the present [illegible] administration, could take charge of it. If anybody can take a dilemma by both horns it is a man who keeps stimulated on crab-apple cider.

One of the most powerful arguments in favor of Grant for a third term is the fact that he is closely attended abroad by Mr. John Russell Young, of the New York Herald. This is quite a qualification.

The country may now stretch out its tired limbs and seek that repose which is so grateful after a period of nervous doubt mingled with anxiety. Major Wade Hampton, Jr., denies in the most emphatic manner that he attended the [illegible] ball in Jacksonville, Fla., since the matter has taken this shape, it will not, perhaps, be out of place to state that neither did we attend this ball. The lack of a claw-hammer coat, the distance between this city and Jacksonville and other political considerations induced us to remain at home.

The Washington correspondents are becoming fever in their language. We judge from this that Mr. McGarrahan, the distinguished [illegible] has retreated into the country to recuperate his stentorian frame.

POSTSCRIPT.

Bob Ingersoll will deliver his new lecture on job lots.

Why isn't a Chinaman a proper inhabitant of the west? [illegible]

Marion Harland's fall is said to be accomplished. He is to become a Chicago editor.

The first [illegible] engaging the attention of the college boating clubs.

One proclamation from Hayes proved a cure-all to the sick democratic congressmen.

Miss Sallie Reed is to lecture in New Orleans Tuesday evening next.

Our congressman, Colonel Hammond, who left for Washington yesterday, [illegible] for Randall for speaker.

Old Simon Cameron celebrated his eightieth birthday on Saturday last. The widow Oliver was not [illegible] at the feast.

Rev. Joseph Cook opens his sermons with a "prelude" and Beecher his with an "overture," by Arbuckle on his cornet.

A Knoxville clergyman says dancing is soul destroying. We have four pair of bottomless boots to prove that he is eminently correct.

[illegible] in the Cospel are as brilliant as ever and Cockrill's mantle has rested upon worthy shoulders.

The "chair boarders" at the hotels are rapidly increasing, which is another evidence of an early spring.

The Chinese question is not settled yet. George Francis Train hasn't been interviewed upon the subject.

"Not for Joe" has been revived in Washington in connection with the speakership contest.

Mr. S. Matthews, of Ohio, is in search of another job. It is presumed that the Hayes agency will finally get him located.

The democratic and republican parties are now only separated the length of Pennsylvania avenue.

Whitelaw Reid is putting the "go west" idea into practice, and has recently sent a number of young men to homes in the west.

Governor Nicholls and ex-State Printer Dupre had a hot wordy altercation in the Louisiana executive department on Monday last.

Judge William B. Woods has returned from New Orleans to hold his courts in this state and Florida.

Andrew Johnson, Jr., the last son of ex-President Johnson, has just died at his home in East Tennessee. He was a bright young man and his untimely death is to be regretted.

Now the test oath and election janissaries must go. Otherwise there will be a terrible political mortality among congressmen at the next election.

When Admiral Dick Thompson took charge of the navy department he thought the corvettes were instruments belonging to the marine bands.

It is currently rumored that Ben. Butler has gone back to his brickyard. When Ben. gets behind a pile of old laws he proves himself an able shyster.

The John Sherman boom has apparently gone out in the horse-lot to rest. It is rather tiresome, as an old quarter gelding to undertake a four mile heat.

Gregory, of the Buffalo Express, is not only a paragrapher but a poet, and when we say that he is as good a poet as paragrapher, we speak him our truest compliments.

Colonel John G. James, superintendent of the Texas military institute of Austin, has prepared a collection of extracts from the writings of eminent southern authors such as Sidney Lanier, Paul H. Hayne, J. R. Tucker, Sam Houston, W. H. Taylor, A. H. Stephens, Margaret J. Preston, W. H. Trescott, J. R. Randall, L. Q. C. Lamar, Wade Hampton, J. Proctor Knott, and others with a view to their use for exercise in reading and oratory in southern schools.

IN GENERAL.

—Henry Ward Beecher weighs 210 pounds.

—The Deronda is the name of a new hat. Soon we shall have the Pinafore.

—Thirty paintings recently imported by William H. Vanderbilt cost $240,000.

—Contests for congressional seats cost the country $30,000 during the 45th congress.

—Darwin has just passed his 70th year. The longer he lives the more he believes in the survival of the fittest.

—Paul Boyton's swimming apparatus is so perfect that it is feared he cannot possibly drown.

—J. Milton Turner, colored, ex-United States minister to Liberia, is lecturing in Missouri against the emigration to Africa of his race.

—The papers mention a man in New York with one leg who has twelve wives. If he had two legs he would doubtless have six wives.

—The Marquis of Lorne is threatened with a visit from his mother-in-law. Even vice royalty is not exempt from the ills that flesh is heir to.

—A. W. Faber, who invented the first lead pencil in the United States, is dead. Will there ever be an A. W. Faber, No. 2?—Washington capital.

—The exact figures in regard to Chinese immigration for 1878 at the San Francisco custom house show that 6,615 arrived and 5,971 departed; net remainder 644.

—A bill has been reported in the Texas legislature favorable to the purchase of the Alamo. For this sacred spot of ground so dear to the Texan heart, Bishop Pellicer is willing to accept 350 half-sections of land from the public domain.

—They are going to erect a monument over the grave of Pocahontas at Gravesend, England. Courage, George; patience, Washington; the monument period is working down dangerously close to your time.—Burlington Hawkeye.

—Congressman Whittaker, of Oregon, is a democrat of the true stamp. A dispatch from San Francisco says that he arrived there too late for the overland train east and immediately hired a special train and started in pursuit. He is bound to be in Washington on time.

—European princes have many names apiece, but the one pet name of France is Louis, that of Prussia is Frederick, that of Austria is Joseph, that of England (notwithstanding the imported Georges) is Edward, with Ferdinand for Spain, while of American presidents there have been several Jameses and Johns.

—A company wholly recruited from the church choirs of Philadelphia is performing "Pinafore" at the Broadway theater, New York. Naturally their acting is open to criticism, but as singers they are said to be incredibly superior to any crew that has previously manned the "Pinafore" in New York.

—The Great Northern railroad of England has made a twenty-one years contract with the Pullman Palace Car company for the use of their sleeping and hotel cars. The hotel car has never yet been introduced into Europe. There are now twenty-four Pullman-made sleeping cars running on English railroads, including four which the Northern company has just put on.

—The satire of "Pinafore," besides being applicable to the present, recalls the fact that in the seventeenth century it was quite the habit to transfer officers from the land service to the fleet without any preparation. One of these was General Monk, who had never been to sea in his life and another was Prince Rupert, the famous cavalry leader of Charles I.'s time. Robert Blake, second only to Nelson himself, had been military commandant at the siege of Taunton immediately before his appointment as vice-admiral of the channel fleet, and Lord Dorset was so much on shore that he had to have his flag-ship pointed out to him.

—If a lady meet a lady
Coming down the street,
Need a lady tell a lady
"That sealskin's sweet?"
[illegible]

Unexcusable Laws.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

The shocking tragedy which occurred at Atlanta Tuesday, by which a most valued and public-spirited citizen lost his life at the hands of a cowardly, pistol-carrying bully, will doubtless, as such occurrences usually do, lead to a good deal of moralization over the evils of the habit of carrying concealed deadly weapons about the person. [illegible]

The Representative of Young Georgia.
LaGrange Reporter.

The Atlanta Constitution is a capital paper. Not only is it published at the capital, but it is backed by a large capital, and its columns are plethoric with capital for all who want to keep posted daily in the affairs of the busy world. A few months ago it took on a new dress and since that time not a poorly printed paper has left the office—so far as we have seen, and we have seen many. In typography it is simply perfect and to the eye of a lover of good taste—and such we claim to be—it is a delight. With the new and beautiful dress there seemed to come a spirit of improvement in its editorial management. It had been well edited before; now it far out-stripped all its former attainments. It has fuller telegraphic news than any paper in Georgia. In the collection of news generally it has no rival in several states. All events of importance to Georgia are certain to be treated in its columns. Its editorial utterances are always pungent—the work of that prince of paragraphers, Mr. J. C. Harris—and its selected paragraphs give a sort of running comment on the affairs of the world, which is enjoyable in the highest degree, and the like of which we do not find in any paper published outside of the largest cities of the union. Compare The Constitution with a paper published in Baltimore or Richmond or Charleston or Mobile or New Orleans, and it is superior to any of them, so far as our information goes. That a paper of such metropolitan character can be sustained in a city no larger than Atlanta is a wonder. It claims to be the most widely quoted southern newspaper, and its claim is doubtless just; for it is the most quotable—if you will allow the word. It represents the spirit of young Georgia—robust, active and progressive to the last degree. Not bound by the old-time conventionalities of journalism which clog too many papers of the present day, its sturdy limbs are left free to take long strides and strike mighty blows for the honor and prosperity of its state and section.

Inaugurating a Great Campaign.
New York Star.

It has been pretty well understood that General Grant's travels about the world, and the systematized puffery by the newspaper correspondents who accompany the general, of every movement and incident are parts of a plan to get him renominated for the presidency and to create popularity for him among the American people. It has been foreseen, too, that everything possible will be done by his friends and partisans to make his return home the occasion for a grand ovation. This scheme to work up enthusiasm begins to take shape. There is to be, we learn, a monster excursion party from Washington and other parts about the 1st of August to receive and welcome General Grant on his return. The Chronicle becomes poetic over this and speaks of the return from the "Orient." It is said there will be from 50,000 to 75,000 excursionists, and that they will require from 100 to 125 trains of ten cars each on the Pacific railroad. An effort will be made to secure reduced rates of fare for this army of office-seekers before public announcement is made of the programme. [illegible] "See the Conquering Hero Comes," with new and stirring music adapted to the words. But what will they do with their hero from August, 1879, till the summer of 1880, when the national conventions will meet? Would it not be better to keep him traveling longer, either in the Orient or the "Occident"? The American people are somewhat mercurial, and they might lose the impression of the grand ovation before the twelve months expire, particularly as he will be seen in his natural colors when at home, and will not have the glamour about him with which fulsome writers have veneered him while abroad.

In a Nutshell.
Philadelphia Times, ind.

Tilden and Thurman each have a legitimate field at home that invites him to a test of his availability as a presidential candidate. Both New York and Ohio elect governors next fall, and if either Tilden or Thurman shall lose his state, he will be [illegible] likely to be flung on the throne of [illegible] as to be nominated for president. If Governor Robinson shall be re-elected governor of New York next fall, Tilden will be the democratic nominee in 1880 if he is then alive, and if Robinson shall be defeated, Tilden will be dead. If Thurman carries Ohio, he will be a power in the convention and may be nominated if Tilden has lost New York; but if Ohio goes republican, Thurman will be retired from the senate and beyond the range of presidential possibilities. [illegible] democratic congress so creditable that the country will give some inclination towards the election of a democratic president. There is much more danger of the coming [illegible] making it impossible for any democrat to be elected president than there is of its forcing the nomination of any particular candidate.

A Pernicious Public Sentiment.
New York Mail.

[illegible]

What the People Will Do.
Providence [illegible] Press.

[illegible]

The Tragedy Abroad.
New York Tribune.

[illegible]

Using Georgia as a Precedent.
Nashville Banner.

[illegible]

Georgia Justice.
Washington Post.

[illegible]

The Crime of Atlanta.
[illegible]

[illegible]

Judge Rives's Occupation.
St. Louis Republican.

[illegible]

A Wanton Murder.
[illegible]

The killing of Hon. R. A. Alston by Mr. Ed. Cox in Atlanta, on the 11th [illegible] was one of the most wanton and uncalled for murders ever perpetrated in a civilized land.

Perfectly Astounding.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

[illegible]

The Bad Results.
Columbus Enquirer.

One man killed, the slayer in jail, the happiness of two homes wrecked and communities shocked, and bad [illegible] are the results of the Atlanta tragedy.

A [illegible] Account.
New Haven Register.

The New Haven Register never grows cold.—Atlanta Constitution. All right. Neither does The Constitution grow weak.

Bail Should Be Refused.
Macon Telegraph.

Pending Cox's trial we trust, in justice to the deceased and the whole country, no amount of bail will be accepted for the prisoner.

Why Did He Remain?
Boston Post.

If Alexander H. Stephens was so disgusted with the last congress, why did he remain in it?

IF.

If skies were bluer,
And foes were fewer,
And fewer the storms on land and sea;
Were shiny summers
Perpetual comers—
What a Utopia this would be!

If Life were longer,
And Faith were stronger,
If Pleasure would bide—if Care would flee;
If each were brother
To all the other—
What an Arcadia this would be!

Were Greed abolished
And Gain demolished,
Were Slavery chained and Freedom free;
If all earth's troubles
Collapsed like bubbles—
What an Elysium this would be!

—Leigh.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

LAST CHANCE
AT
HALL & MORRIS'S
Great Auction Sale.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Fine Jewelry and Table Silver Ware.
Auction To-night,
Saturday Morning Sale.
LADIES invited and seats furnished.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Positively the last night of the great Auction Clearance sale of Diamonds, Watches, etc. GREAT BARGAINS as heretofore.
HALL & MORRIS.
D. F. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

Notice of Sale
BY
Commissioner in Equity.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Superior Court of Burke county, Georgia, will be sold, before the Court-house door, in the town of Waynesboro, of said county, on the first Tuesday in April, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land, containing in all two hundred and seventeen acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of James [illegible], James H. Daniel, James Belcher, A. & H. Myer, T. V. Johnson, and the Central Railroad; said property known formerly as the trust property of Mrs. Jane Gray, now deceased, and embracing the Millen Hotel and other improvements, which will be fully set forth and designated on the day of sale.

Also, will be sold, by virtue of the same decree, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1879, at the Millen Hotel, on the above named premises, all the personal property belonging formerly to the trust estate of said Mrs. Jane Gray, to-wit: Lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bed Clothing, Washstands, one Parlor Set and Looking-glass, Set Dining-room Furniture, one Cotton Gin and Press, etc.

Said property sold for division between certain remaindermen under said Trust deed. Terms Cash.
JAMES H. DANIEL, Commissioner of Equity.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.
Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. F. A. Holliday, 52½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented.
ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
Fernandina, Fla., December 18th, 1878.

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. THOMAS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal.

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA. Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building.

B. S. FRYE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. [illegible]

E. F. WRIGHT. J. M. NEEL. WRIGHT & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. [illegible]

M[illegible] ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW [illegible]

R. J. [illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. [illegible]

[illegible] ATTORNEYS AT LAW [illegible]

S. C. [illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

WM. A. [illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

A[illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE, [illegible] LAYNE, Proprietor, CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE. [illegible]

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA. Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2.00 per day. E. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. The undersigned has recently taken charge of [illegible] L. C. [illegible], Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. E. BRADLEY, Proprietor. Late of Screven House. [illegible]

UNDERTAKER. [illegible] METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS [illegible]

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
You cannot do better than to use the ST. LOUIS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, "RED SEAL BRAND." Purchasers should beware of imitations.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, SOLE AGENTS.

OILS, OILS, OILS.
We have the largest stock in the state.
LARD OIL, LINSEED OIL, MACHINE OIL, TRAIN OIL, CASTOR OIL, SPERM OIL.
All of the best quality and at the bottom prices.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Druggists.

Cheap for Cash.
I HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE MOST Stylish and best selected Stock of SPRING GOODS ever brought by any Tailor to Atlanta and guarantee not only the doubtless fit, but satisfaction every way. I only ask a trial.
[illegible], Merchant Tailor, No. 4 Wall street.

JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS, ROCKBRIDGE County, Virginia. This celebrated property, noted for the medicinal value of its waters, and its splendid improvements, IS OFFERED FOR RENT, for one or more years. The Hotels and Cottages (with capacity for 400 guests), are fully equipped and in excellent repair. For particulars, address,
JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS CO., Charlottesville, Va.

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE [illegible]

AUCTION SALES. HALL & MORRIS [illegible]

LOST. $5.00 REWARD.—Lost, a small [illegible] Memorandum book with the name of Dr. J. M. Johnson [illegible]

FOR SALE. CARRIAGES.—IF YOU WANT A FIRST-class Carriage or Buggy [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS. DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.
OPERA HOUSE.
Tuesday & Wednesday, March 18 & 19.
Matinee Wednesday, March 19—2 P.M.
BLIND TOM!
The Musical Phenomenon of the Age, [illegible]
NATURAL PIANIST LIVING.
Admission [illegible] Children [illegible] Reserved Seats [illegible]

Excursion to Florida,
APRIL 1st, 1879,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF CAPT. J. H. [illegible]
Tickets Good for 10 Days. [illegible]

Good News for Atlanta.
Quick Sales and Short Profits
To-day I throw to the breeze my sign, and offer for sale a first-class stock of
Family and Fancy Groceries.
I expect to keep constantly on hand at reasonable prices, whatever I find my trade demands. I propose to make my Store Headquarters for Southwest Georgia Sugar Cane Syrup—equal to any New Orleans Syrup.
In short, I propose to make
65 Decatur Street
Headquarters for good things gathered from wherever they may be produced.
I Buy for Cash and Sell for Cash.
SAM JOHNSON.

GEO. J. HOWARD & BRO.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS.
THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM HAS been identified with the Drug Trade [illegible]
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.
Of all kinds.
STATIONERY,
Of all descriptions.
Nitrate Potash, Sulphate Magnesia, Acid Phosphate, Fertilizing Chemicals, Muriate Potash, Sulphate Ammonia, Land Plaster.
We are also General Agents for [illegible]
GEO. J. HOWARD & BRO.

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. G. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn.
PARKINS & BRUCE,
Architects and Superintendents,
ATLANTA, GA.
PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS [illegible]

F. W. HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
56 South Broad street, ATLANTA, GA.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $15 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from Florida as well as the Savannah and Nashville markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Powder Springs has the measles.

—An alligator wart is on exhibition in [illegible].

—A small female dog in Dublin is giving [illegible] two pigs.

—[illegible] had an innocent little shooting [illegible] the other day.

—[illegible] is ahead of the world on fishing [illegible].

—The [illegible] of Acworth are [illegible] [illegible] in that village.

—[illegible] is to have an axhandle manufactory.

—Newton county is rapidly wriggling out [illegible].

—The LaGrange Reporter will be enlarged.

—We never will get even with the [illegible].

—[illegible] Dodge thinks the Darien Gazette [illegible] paper.

—[illegible] are beginning to [illegible].

—[illegible] wants free ferriage over the [illegible].

—[illegible] county farmers propose to plant [illegible] sugar cane again this year.

[illegible]

—"I've got it at last," said the person who had been coughing for months and who found the cough subdued by a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents. 243

LIVER REMEDIES.

TUTT'S PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD, OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DR. J. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
BLOOD PURIFIER
Tonic and Cordial.

[illegible]

ANTI-BILIOUS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, [illegible]

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible]

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. For sale by all Druggists, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.

362 jan21 d1y tues thur sat & wly nxt read mat

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1879—107th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900

1857 Prizes, amounting to $110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,

Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

[illegible]

5th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public in the city of Louisville, on

Monday, March 31, 1879.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$112,400 IN CASH!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unprecedented Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING:

[illegible]

Whole tickets, $2. Half tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DR. WM. HALL'S

BALSAM for the LUNGS.

It is a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, and all diseases of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

[illegible]

John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Sole Proprietors, 8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

LAMAR & MAYSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

[illegible]

FOOD FOR INFANTS, ETC.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

[illegible]

The Extraordinary Success

[illegible]

RIDGE'S FOOD

[illegible]

EIGHTEEN

HERRING'S SAFES,

IN THE RECENT GREAT

Fires in New York,

Jan. 16th and Jan. 17th, 1879,

Preserved the books, papers, and securities of the following parties [illegible]

[illegible], SINGER & CO. (3 safes.)

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible] & LEAVITT.

[illegible] & VOICE.

[illegible] & CO., (3 safes.)

[illegible] & CO., (2 safes.)

[illegible] BROTHERS.

[illegible] (3 safes.)

JOHN SLADE & CO.

[illegible]

Send for the CHAMPION RECORD

HERRING & CO., 251 and 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
715-727 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Price of Board and Rooms reduced to $3.00 per day, for transient guests.

The location of this favorite hotel is unsurpassed for convenience of men of business or families sojourning in the city.

No effort will be spared to maintain its established reputation for the excellence of its table and quiet home-like comforts.

E. CRANSTON & CO.

[illegible]

Havana Royal Lottery.

Grand Extraordinary Drawing No. 1085 TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 5th of April, 1879.

Only 15,000 Tickets and 3,250,000 Pesos in Prizes, with a Capital Prize of 1,000,000 Pesos. For full information apply to

F. MAECH, General Agent, New Orleans, La.

414 feb22 d1m sun wed fri

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in North ern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph,

346 dec16 1tf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. [illegible]

The Piedmont Air-Line.

THE GREAT DOUBLE DAILY

TRUNK LINE

OF THE SOUTHEAST,

and, with its connections, the

ONLY DIRECT LINE

—FROM—

New Orleans to the Southwest!

TO ALL POINTS IN

NORTHEAST GEORGIA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
VIRGINIA,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES!

The only line running PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING ROOM SLEEPING CARS (South of the Potomac River) THROUGH FROM

Atlanta to New York Without Change.

Virtually no change between New Orleans and New York, as the hand baggage is transferred by the porter to a clean and well ventilated car, while the passenger is dining at Atlanta, Ga.

72 Miles Shorter

Than any other Line To

RICHMOND,
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK,
BOSTON,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES.

On and after SUNDAY, March 1st, passengers leaving Atlanta at 5:45 p. m. will dine in Washington at [illegible] the following day, [illegible] hour in advance of any other route, and, by the same train, will reach NEW YORK CITY the second evening at [illegible], in regular Southern Express train [illegible]

[illegible]

The Safest Route.

Ask for Tickets and Check your Baggage by the PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

SEE TIME TABLES.

W. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Atlanta, Ga. | J. R. MACMURDO, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Richmond, Va.

J. L. WALDROP, General Passenger Agent, No. 9 Astor House, New York.

[illegible] Passenger Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, February 9th, 1879, Pullman Daily, Passenger trains will be run by the old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

[illegible]

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

[illegible]

Only 30 Hours from New York to Atlanta.

[illegible]

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

Also makes close connections at Chattanooga [illegible]

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

[illegible]

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

[illegible]

THE CHATTANOOGA EXPRESS NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at ... 11:15 p. m.

THE CHATTANOOGA EXPRESS SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta at ... 5:45 a. m.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday) ... 4:20 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at ... 6:55 p. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION SOUTH.

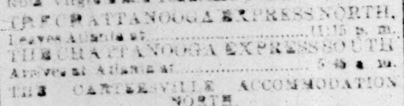
Leaves Cartersville daily (except Sunday) ... 6:25 a. m.
Arriving at Atlanta at ... 9:15 a. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application.

B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent.

feb8 dtf

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS

[illegible]

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

169 jan7 d3m tu

COME!

COME ONE! COME ALL! TO WHITEHALL street, where you can buy your GROCERIES CHEAP.

Corn, Flour and Stock Meal of all kinds, with a variety of EASTERN SEED POTATOES and Garden Seed at J. D. FRAZIER'S.

147 mar9 d1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR state and county tax for the year 1877.—Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in April, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A lot on Butler and Fraser streets, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of O'Neal, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Francis Barnard by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Walker street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bettis & Bettis, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x180 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of J. Simon Bettis, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Jones avenue, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Church & Dodgin, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x200 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Thomas Bailey, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Kelly street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Christian, part of land lot No. 58, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of John M. Dorsey, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Wilkins street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stewart, Cox & Hill, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of M. Van Petee, guardian for J. E. Adkins, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Wheat street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Glenn & Glenn, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of John C. Glenn by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Rhodes street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hoyt and Irby, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Walter Wallace by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Jackson and Blackman streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Merchant and Stephens, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 2½ acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. M. Sumner by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on McDonough and Fraser streets, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McGill and Richards, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Joel D. Sims, guardian for R. W. Sims, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Markham street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gramling and Bell, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Solomon and Phillips, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Clarke street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Cargile and Baldwin, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Hape and Brake by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Mangum street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wood and Gray, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. H. DeLyon, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter and New streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Craig and Dodge, part of land lot No. 81, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-quarter acre more or less. Levied on as the property of estate of Jane Wheeler by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place a lot on Gray, Delany and Railroad streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Healy, Berry & Co., part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 3¼ acres, more or less, and the rolling mill on the same lot. Levied on as the property of Atlanta Rolling Mill company, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place a lot on Peters street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Solomon and Hill and Stephens, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Fulton loan and building association, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Georgia railroad street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 9 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of E. G. Pearce & Waterhouse, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Wood and Forsyth street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Williams & Phillips, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x150 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. S. Phillips, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Pryor streets in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McDaniel & Glover, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x200 feet more or less. Levied on as the property of John B. Glover, trustee, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Mitchell and Hunter streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Blanchard & Seitz, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. N. Hotchkiss, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on McDonough and Clark streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Palmer and Tucker, part of land lot No. 76, 14th District of Fulton County, Ga., containing half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of L. S. Salmons, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, part of land lot No. 110, in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 50 acres, more or less, having thereon a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Virginia L. Arnold to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, (3) three billiard tables, now in the Kimball house in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of George McGinley by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877.

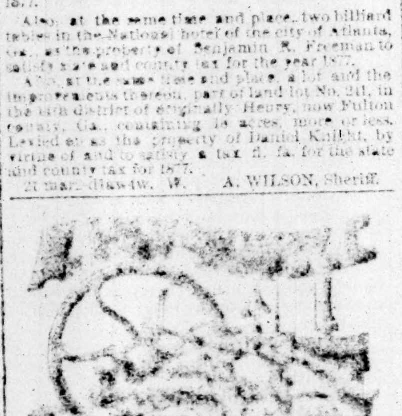
Also, at the same time and place, part of land lot No. 81, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing one-fourth acre more or less. Levied on as the property of J. W. Doyle by virtue of, and to satisfy a fi. fa. for the state and county tax for the year 1877.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Forsyth street, in the 1st ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Irwine and Tidwell, part of land lot No. 77, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, and known as No. 77 on said street, as the property of C. P. Pavis, to satisfy state and county tax for the year 1877.

Also, at the same time and place, two billiard tables in the National hotel of the city of Atlanta, Ga., as the property of Benjamin K. Freeman to satisfy state and county tax for the year 1877.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon, part of land lot No. 241, in the 18th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 10 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Daniel Knight, by virtue of and to satisfy a tax fi. fa. for the state and county tax for 1877.

21 mar1 diaw4w. W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.



NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., December 28, 1878.

On and after Monday, December 30, trains on the Northeastern railroad will run as follows. Trains daily, except Sunday:

Leave Athens	7:15 a m
Arrive at Lula	9:45 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R. R.)	12:40 m
Leave Atlanta	2:40 p m
Leave Lula	5:37 p m
Arrive at Athens	8:10 p m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays an additional train will run as follows:

Leave Lula	10:15 a m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m
Leave Athens	2:40 p m
Arrive at Lula	5:00 p m

The daily trains make close connection to and from Atlanta and points beyond. The semi-weekly trains make close connection to and from Charlotte and points beyond.

JAS. M. EDWARDS, Superintendent.

jan1 dtf

Atlanta Health Institute.

ELECTRICITY

MOVEMENTS & WATER-CURE.

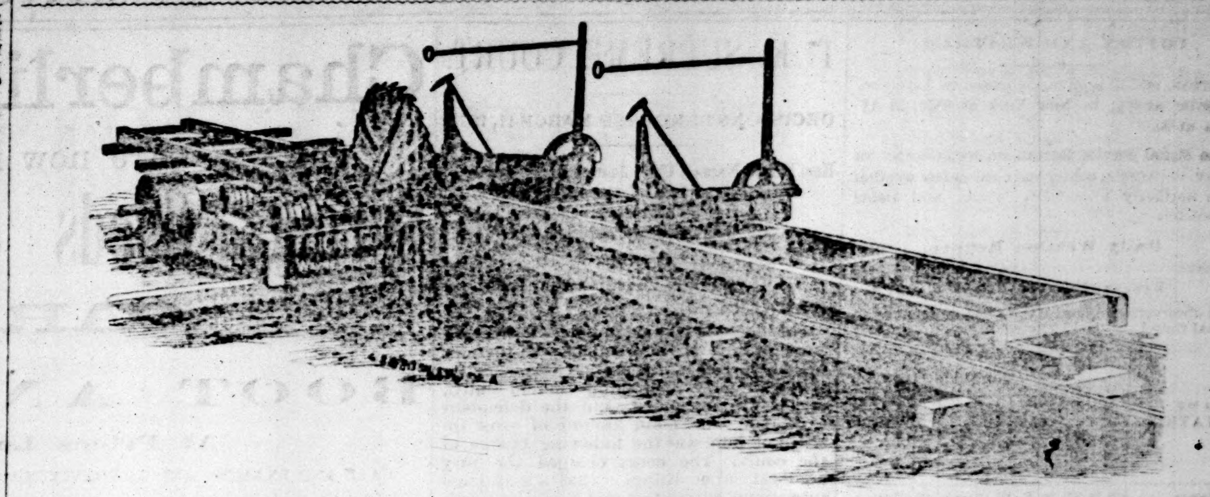
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician.,
M. F. HORINE, M. D., Manager.
Miss M. B. HORINE, Matron.

DR. ROBERTSON, FORMERLY OF THE Rowland Springs Hygienic Institute, has, because of the inaccessibility of his former location, permanently established his Institute in this city, where easy access, greater facilities, and superior accommodations than have ever before been offered by a Health Institute south, are now extended to invalids from all parts of the country. We confidently claim to have the leading Southern Hygian Home—the only institute South superintended by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians who treat all Acute and Chronic diseases scientifically without a particle of medical drug nostrums in any form, and with success unequaled under any other method of treatment. Special invitations to visit or correspond with us are extended to persons who are—because of continued dosing and drugging—considered incurable. Certificates of cures from, and references to, some of the most influential citizens of the country furnished on application. Patients in this city or at a distance visited and treated when practicable at their homes. For particulars, call at Atlanta Health Institute, No. 17½ W. Peters street, or address

DR. U. O. ROBERTSON, Atlanta, Ga.

371 feb19 d6m wed fri sun

PORTABLE ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.



The Eclipse Portable Engine and Frick & Co.'s Circular Saw Mills

Guaranteed the Best on the American Continent.

THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent for Georgia.

314 jan19 d6m

ROOFING, &C.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street, ATLANTA, GA.

132 feb5 d6m

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 22, 1879.

On and after Sunday, February 23d, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	[illegible]
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	9 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	2 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	10 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 00 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 35 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

A. R. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt.	WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt.	W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

[illegible]

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.

Cincinnati, O.,

Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Red top, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass, "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Eggs, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. 1515 [illegible] sun wed

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments and outside the line is unsurpassed. Union Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys and points on the Gulf, and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE, Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent.

june [illegible] dtf



Perry & Co's

STEEL PENS

of superior English make; famous for durability and elasticity. Great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by the trade generally. TWENTY [illegible] assorted samples for trial, including the "U" and "FALCON" celebrated Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S., 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

109 jan7 d3m tues

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

BIDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE following buildings will be received until the 6th of March next: One Brick Block, first floor containing two Store Houses, Mayor's and Police offices, with Opera House above. One Brick Block, containing nine Store Houses, with two stories above for Hotel. Plans and specifications for first named block may now be seen at the office of G. L. Norman, Architect; also for Hotel block at same office on and after the 24th inst. Buildings to be completed by 1st October next. Contractor to give bonds. Right to reject any or all bids reserved.

H. E. HEINITSH,
R. L. BOWDEN,
W. C. CANNON,
Committee for Town Council.
R. L. BOWDEN
W. WASH THOMPSON,
H. E. HEINITSH,
Committee for Building Association.

Spartanburg, S. C., February 12, 1879.

284 feb14 diw fri tues

AGENTS WANTED,

IN ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES, BY

The U. S. Home and Dower Association,

28 East Wall Street,

ATLANTA ... GEORGIA.

E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager Gulf Department.

000 feb1 wtf

GUANO, ACID PHOSPHATE, SEEDS, ETC.

"L. & R."
GUANO AND ACID PHOSPHATE.

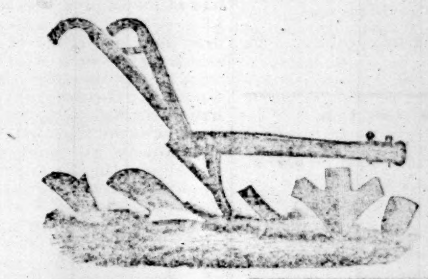
MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE BRANDS OF POPULAR FERTILIZERS. AGENTS WANTED in all North Georgia towns. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Plant Grasses, Red Clover, etc., in March. SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

jan28 dtf and wky4t feb4 11 18 25

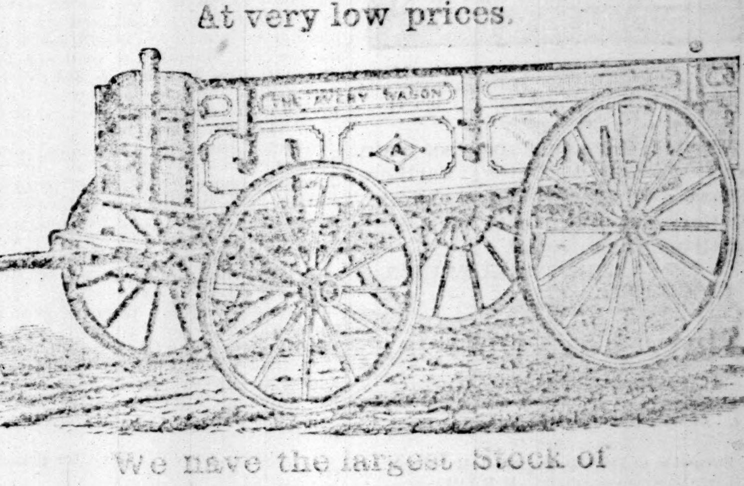
WAGONS, BUGGIES, ETC.

B. F. AVERY & SONS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



(Georgia Stock.

We offer Cash and prompt buyers our
CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,
IMPROVED GA. STOCK,
WALKING CULTIVATORS,
SULKY PLOWS,
BLADES of Every Shape,
At very low prices.



We have the largest Stock of
FARM WAGONS,
DRAYS, 1 and 2-Horse,
GROCERS' DELIVERY WAGONS,
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
Ever brought to Atlanta.

Parties wishing to buy will save money by calling on us before purchasing.

B. F. AVERY & SONS.

169 jan19 d26m wed sun 3d page

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th instant, 6:00 p. m., the following Passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 2 EAST DAILY.		No. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 37 p m	" Macon	7 [illegible] a m
" Washington	2 00 p m	" Milledgev'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	10 30 a m
" Milledgev'e	5 30 p m	" Washington	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 [illegible] a m

No. 4 EAST DAILY.		No. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 [illegible] a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

[illegible] jan24 dtf

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West 6th St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

119 feb5 d&wkly

NO MORE

RHEUMATISM

OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC

SALICYLICA

SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st., N. Y.

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta and Macon, Georgia.

390 nov21 d1y thur sat tues

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, SS. In Bankruptcy—In the matter of Peter M. Moss, Bankrupt.—On application of the Assignee of said Bankrupt to the Hon. W. W. Lumpkin, Register in Bankruptcy in and for said District, it is ordered that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt for distribution be held at Union Point, Georgia, at the office of said Register, on the 18th day of March, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m. JOHN C. HART, Assignee.

Union Point, Ga., Feb. 25, 1879.

525 mar1 diaw3w sat

ELECTRIC BELTS

A SURE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York.

498 feb27 d3m thur sat tues&wsm

FOR SALE.

Five-Horse Engine.

INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

dec25 dtf

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, AT THE Station House Pound, on the 22d instant, if not called for by owner before the day of sale, a LOT OF COWS, taken up by the Force, for running at large. March 12th, 1879.

G. T. ANDERSON, Chief Police.

217 mar13 d1w

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR April, 1879.—Will be sold before the Court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being on Collins street and Forest avenue, in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot No. 50, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., fronting 25 feet on said Collins street and 185 on Forest avenue, containing one acre more or less; also, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being on Forest avenue in the city of Atlanta and known in the plan of said city as lot No. 21, being part of land lot No. 50, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre more or less (except the portion of said lot conveyed by Samuel Hape to W. P. Farnsworth); also, a certain city lot fronting on Collins street, in the city of Atlanta, known and distinguished in the plan of said city as lot No. 22, being part of land lot No. 50 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., bounded on the north by premises now occupied by said Hape and on the south by an alley, containing three-eighths of an acre more or less; levied on as the property of Samuel Hape by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued by the ordinary of Fulton county in favor of Owen C. S. Terhune vs. Samuel Hape.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot in the 1st ward of the city of Atlanta, on an alley between Foundry and Magazine streets, and between Davis street and Haynes street, adjoining the property of Mrs. Lou Dorman on the east, fronting an alley on west fifty feet, more or less, part of land lot No. 85, containing one-eighth (⅛) of an acre, more or less, said city lot formerly owned by D. P. Kendrick; levied on as the property of L. M. Spencer, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice court of the 1026 district, G. M., in favor of Fuller & Doolittle vs. L. M. Spencer. Levy made by J. R. Thompson and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, part of land lot number eighty-five (85) in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, fronting on Whitehall street ninety (90) feet and running back on the west side of said street at right angles one hundred and thirteen (113) feet, bounded north by Hill and south by Braumuller. Said lot is also known as city lot number 303, containing three-eighths (⅜) of an acre, more or less; also, that tract or parcel of land lying and being situate in the city of Atlanta fronting the Macon and Western railroad and adjoining city lot number 309 as above described in the rear and known as city lot number 311, containing three-eighths (⅜) of an acre, more or less; levied on as the property of Louisa G. Ladd, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Louisa G. Ladd.

Also, at the same time and place all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, situate on Newton street, and running along the line of said street seventy-five feet and back the same width one hundred and ten feet upon which there is a four-room house as the property of C. S. Solomon by virtue of, and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Wm. B. Brown vs. C. S. Solomon. Levy made by former sheriff.

Also, at the same time and place, one house and lot on the southeast corner of Crew and Fair streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Law and Watkins, part of land lot No. 76, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing half acre, more or less; levied on as the property of W. P. Pattillo, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of Mary Stanton vs. Ætna Insurance company and W. P. Pattillo.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., situated on Houston and Ellis streets, adjoining the property of N. J. Hammond, containing five-eights of an acre more or less, in the fourth ward, part of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., and known as "the soap factory." Levied on as the property of S. G. Hitchcock, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of Max Franklin vs. Julia L. Powell and T. S. Powell and S. G. Hitchcock security.

Also, at the same time and place, all the interest of of Thomas A. Johnson in that tract of land in Fulton county, and state of Georgia, the same being part of land lot No. 77, and known as the American hotel property, situated on the corner of Alabama and Prior streets, in the city of Atlanta, fronting seventy-five feet more or less on Alabama street and running back one hundred and twenty-five feet (125) more or less to Kenny's alley, said interest being 17-60 of the whole of said property; levied on as the property of Thomas A. Johnson by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from City Court of Atlanta in favor of A. B. Merriam vs. Thomas A. Johnson, indorser, and Mrs. M. J. Johnson, claimant.

Also, at the same time and place, lot No. 2 of block No. 28, in land lot No. 83, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, the same being the south-east fourth of said block, containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of John Ennis, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of Johnson Bros. & Co. vs. John Ennis.

Also, at the same time and place, one double-seated sundown, one elliptic spring buggy and two side-springed buggies, as the property of A. T. Finney, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court, in favor of F. R. Mayer & Co. vs. Andrew T. Finney.

2 mar2 law4w W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Are now receiving their full line of

Spring Goods in their Dry Goods Store,

CARPET STORE,

—AND—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

At Prices Lower than ever offered in Atlanta.

CALL AND EXAMINE AND BE CONVINCED AT CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S, 66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

163 mar9 dlm top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝; in New York at 9¾c; in Atlanta at 9c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, colder and clear or fair weather with northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

Observer's Office, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Kimball House, March 14, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

Name of Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr't*	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.01	53	48	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.97	60	44	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.15	52	66	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.13	66	79	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.15	65	84	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.05	72	80	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.11	61	61	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.11	[illegible]	48	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.11	65	63	N. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.97	64	73	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
7 a. m.	29.87	55	80	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Foggy.
11:31	29.86	64	38	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Hazy.
2 p. m.	29.82	66	27	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
4:06	29.82	67	16	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	29.99	55	41	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.01	53	48	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	29.920	Maximum ther	.68
Mean daily ther	57.75	Minimum ther	.53
Mean daily humid	50.33	Total rainfall	.00

H. Hall, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills, Office 43 Broad Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. For specimen of News see Daily and Weekly Constitution. 376 feb20 dtf



CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents 43 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. 409 mar24,'78 dtf mar11

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at HENRY SELTZER'S. 56 sep6,1878 dly

Alex. Fox, Optician, 39 Whitehall Street. 109 mar7 dlm

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Excursion to Florida—Captain J. H. Morgan.
Large auction sales to-day—Hall & Morris.
Memorandum book lost—Dr. J. M. Johnson.
Meat advancing—Fears & Jones.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

L. M. A.

The members of the Ladies' Memorial Association are requested to meet this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Young Men's Library, at 5 o'clock p. m. Mrs. J. H. Glover, Secretary. mar15 dlt

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the Company's office on Saturday, 15th instant, at 11½ o'clock a. m. J. H. Mecaslin, Treasurer. Atlanta, March 10th, 1879. 000 mar11 d til 15th

The Constitution

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 15, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Building has commenced in earnest.

—Clayton county needs reform badly.

—The trotting horses at the track are doing well.

—The troops at the barracks are getting ready to move.

—More lager beer is sold in Atlanta than any other city in Georgia.

—Some of the localities of the city are very badly lighted these dark nights.

—Street cars will commence running to Ponce de Leon springs at an early day.

—Every little darkey living in the suburbs of the city has his kite.

—Bob McWade will be here on the 25th instant.

—Country people are bringing in hundreds of poultry.

—The military spirit among the colored people of Atlanta is advancing very rapidly.

—The Atlanta amateur minstrels are getting ready to take the road.

—The weather yesterday was as pretty as could be desired.

—A temperate barber will seldom razor row.

—The summer resorts will be rendered unusually attractive this season.

—The Atlanta rifle club should reorganize.

—The Atlanta cadets propose to have a prize drill and hop at an early day.

—The city council should put up signboards upon all of the streets for the convenience of the general public.

—First Methodist church—Religious services at 10 a. m. Saturday. Love Feast Sunday morning at 9 a. m.

—Oakland cemetery is quite a resort on Sunday afternoons. To-morrow it is expected that a large crowd will be out.

—The Germans want some place of enjoyment where they can spend the Sundays.

—Blind Tom will amuse the theater-going public on the evenings of the 18th and 19th.

—It is conceded that Jack Haverly will wind up the theatrical season in Atlanta this year.

—We call attention to the meeting of the Atlanta Cadets to-night. All the boys are wanted on hand, as business of importance will be transacted.

—It is a curious fact that the theatrical season in Atlanta opened this year with Emerson's minstrels and closes with Haverly's minstrels.

—It is rumored that a number of ladies and gentlemen of this city will give H. M. S. Pinafore at an early date for the benefit of some benevolent cause.

—The John T. Ford amateur association of Savannah will visit Atlanta about the latter part of April and give "Richelieu." The play will be put on the stage with forty people.

—During the absence of Rev. D. W. Gwin, who has been called to Baltimore on account of the severe illness of his father, D. S. Gwin, esq., the pulpit of the First Baptist church will be filled by Rev. H. H. Tucker, D.D. This distinguished minister of the gospel will preach his first sermons, under this arrangement, next Sunday at 11 in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

The Alston Tragedy.

We learn that the police commissioners will try Policeman Smith for not taking the proper steps to prevent the Alston tragedy. The trial was set for Thursday night, but Mr. Smith was sick and it was postponed. The case will be thoroughly investigated.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED MARCH 11, 1879

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Holt vs. State. Murder, from Bibb.

WARNER C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of murder, and on his trial therefor was found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. The main ground of error insisted on here was the following charge of the court: The court charged the jury amongst other things, "that a wilful and intentional introduction of a falsehood into a defense, would tend to strengthen a hypothesis of guilt—should such hypothesis exist in the case springing out of other parts of the testimony. If for instance, the deceased had no stick, or standard, or other weapon, at a critical part of the transaction, and if the prisoner knew he had nothing of the kind, and yet seeks here on the trial to induce the belief that the deceased did have such weapon, this would tend to support the hypothesis of guilt, if it exists in other parts of the evidence. But if deceased did have any such weapon, or if prisoner does not know whether he did or not, or may reasonably believe that he did, or act in good faith in seeking to prove that he did, the prisoner would not be prejudiced by having sought to prove it though mistaken, or however much mistaken." It appears from the evidence in the record that the difficulty occurred between the defendant and deceased after dark, in consequence of deceased driving a wagon against defendant's wagon. There were several persons present and much confusion at the time; defendant struck deceased with the seat board of his wagon, which blow caused his death. The defendant's defense was that the deceased had in his hand a wagon standard or a like piece of wood, and attempted to strike the defendant with it. The two witnesses sworn for the state, who were present at the time of the difficulty, stated that they did not see the deceased have a standard in his hand, whereas three witnesses for the defendant swore that they did see him have a standard in his hand, or a piece of wood like it, and the defendant so stated in making his statement to the jury, and it is in view of this negative evidence on the part of the state, and the affirmative evidence on the part of the defendant, that the charge of the court is complained of, there being no evidence in the record that the defendant had attempted to procure, or manufacture any false testimony in the case, or to induce any witness to swear falsely in his behalf, nor does it appear that any witness did swear falsely; the state's witnesses did not see the wagon-standard in the hands of the deceased; the defendant's witnesses did see it, and that is all there is in the record about the defendant having introduced a falsehood into his defense that we can discover. It is true, that after the court raised the issue in its charge to the jury in relation to the defendant's having introduced a falsehood into his defense, without there being any evidence to authorize it, the court submitted that issue fairly to the jury, but the error consists in raising that issue at all, and not as to the manner in which it was submitted. Why did not the court include the evidence for the prosecution in its charge? Why discriminate against the defendant's evidence to his prejudice in relation to a vital point in his case? The defendant had the same legal right to introduce evidence for his defense as the state had to introduce evidence for his conviction, and to have had the same considered and passed upon by the jury in the same manner as the evidence for the state, without any disparagement thereof by the court, the more especially when there was no evidence to authorize such disparagement. For the court to discriminate in its charge as to the truth or falsehood of the evidence of either party is error. 30th Ga. Rep., 361. In order that the defendant may be tried in accordance with the laws of the land, we reverse the judgment and order a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

W. Dessau; Geo. F. Pierce, for plaintiff in error.

C. L. Bartlett, solicitor general, for the state.

Home Building and Loan Association vs. Cherry. Homestead, from Bibb.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record in this case, that W. A. Cherry made application to the ordinary of Bibb county for a homestead exemption for himself and family to certain real property therein described in the city of Macon—that said property had previously been mortgaged to the Home Building and Loan association by Cherry; that he had been adjudicated a bankrupt by the United States district court; that the Home Building and Loan association had foreclosed its mortgage and was proceeding to sell the property, when Cherry obtained an injunction from the bankrupt court restraining its sale, which injunction was dissolved on condition that the mortgagee should deposit, the sum of $2,000 in specie or its equivalent in the register's office of the bankrupt court for the purpose of purchasing a homestead for the bankrupt and his family, should the state court of ordinary, in which his application was pending, determin he was entitled to it. The $2,000 was deposited by the mortgagee, and the property was sold for less than the mortgage debt. After the sale of the property, Cherry amended his application and prayed that the ordinary would set apart to him the $2,000 ordered to be deposited in the register's office by the bankrupt court, as before stated, as his homestead exemption instead of the real estate claimed in his original application, which had been sold. By consent, the case was taken by an appeal to the superior court, and on the trial thereof, the jury under the charge of the court, found the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the petitioner is entitled to a homestead of sixteen hundred dollars in cash." Upon this verdict the court entered a judgment for the amount thereof in favor of the petitioner for his homestead, to be paid from the fund in the registry of the United States district court for the southern district of Georgia, to be appropriated as follows: $500 for fees to Whittle & Gustin, Cherry's counsel, and the balance to be paid to B. C. Cherry, to be invested by him in a homestead for Mrs. Cherry and her children. A motion was made for a new trial on several grounds, which was overruled, and the mortgagee excepted. The petitioner had the legal right to make his application to the ordinary for a homestead to the property as set forth in his original petition, and the courts of this state had jurisdiction to hear and determine the same in accordance with the laws thereof. In an application for a homestead the title to the property claimed as such is not involved. (Newton vs. Summey, 59th Geo. Rep. 397.) The ordinary has no jurisdiction to hear and determine the question of title to real estate. Nor did the courts of this state have jurisdiction to set apart the homestead exemption applied for by the petitioner in his amended application out of the $2,000, deposited in the register's office of the bankrupt court in pursuance of the order of that court, and therefore the judgment of the court setting apart any portion of that deposit as a homestead exemption for the benefit of the petitioner.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Lanier & Anderson; Hill & Harris, for plaintiff in error.

Whittle & Whittle; G. W. Gustin, for defendant.

Scott, administrator, vs Zachery. Illegality, from Rockdale.

WARNER, C. J.

This case came before the court below on an affidavit of illegality to an execution, and on the trial of the issue formed thereon, the only question was whether the defendant had paid to the plaintiff $250.00, which had not been credited on the fi. fa. On the trial of that issue, the jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant. A motion was made for a new trial on the ground therein stated, which was overruled, and the plaintiff excepted. The evidence was in direct conflict, the defendant swearing positively that he paid to the plaintiff $250.00, which he promised to credit on the fi fa. The plaintiff swore just as positively that the defendant never did pay him $250.00 on the fi. fa. The error of law complained of is that the court allowed the witness, Overby, to testify at the trial, that defendant said "he had some money for plaintiff and went off to hunt him up." It does not appear from the bill of exceptions, or in the motion for a new trial, nor in the evidence itself, that the admission of this evidence was objected to by the plaintiff at the time of the trial, and that being so, it was too late to object to its admission as error here. The evidence being in conflict as to the payment of the $250.00 on the fi. fa., there was no error in overruling the plaintiff's motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Geo. W. Gleaton, for plaintiff in error.

A. C. McCalla, for defendant.

White vs. Crane et al. Complaint, from Pike.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff sued the defendant on an account for $216.15, and on the trial of the case the jury found a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiffs made a motion for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was granted, and the defendant excepted. The plaintiffs introduced the defendant as a witness to prove their account, who stated that he bought of the plaintiffs the articles of the account sued on, that he had a running account with them for years, that he still owed them, but did not know what amount, had made payments on the running account at divers times, but did not know what amounts, did not think he owed them as much as the account sued on. The price of articles contained in the account was affixed to each item, and when the defendant admitted that he bought of the plaintiffs the articles of the account sued on, of which the price of the articles was a part thereof, he must be understood as admitting that the account as it stood was correct, at least in the absence of any statement from him to the contrary. If he had paid any part of the account, that was a matter of defense for him to have shown. In view of the evidence contained in the record, we will not interfere with the discretion of the court in granting a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Hunt & Taylor, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendants.

Bullard & Smith vs. Trice. Trover, from Pike.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action of trover brought, by the plaintiffs against the defendants, to recover the value of two barrels of peach brandy. On the trial of the case, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs. A motion was made for a new trial, on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendents excepted.

The only ground of error which we find in the record is the alleged incompetency of Fisher one of the jurors who tried the case, he being a cousin of the plaintiffs, which fact was unknown to the defendants or their counsel until after the verdict was rendered. On this ground alone we reverse the judgment of the court below. See Geo. R. R. and Banking company vs. Hart, decided at January term, 1878, (not yet reported), and cases therein cited.

Judgment reversed.

E. F. Dupree; James S. Boynton for plaintiffs in error.

J. F. Redding; J. A. Hunt, for defendant.

McDonald vs. Night. Appeal, from Rockdale.

WARNER, C. J.

This case came on to be heard in the court below on an appeal from a justice's court involving the question as to the proper distribution of the money arising from the sale of the property of the "Rockdale Register Publishing Co." Night claimed the money under a distress warrant for rent due. McDonald claimed the money on the foreclosure of a laborer's lien for labor performed by his minor son. The case by consent was submitted to the presiding judge for adjudication, who awarded the money to be paid to the distress warrant, to the exclusion of the laborer's lien. Whereupon counsel for McDonald excepted. There was no error in awarding the money to be paid to the distress warrant of Night. The foreclosure of the laborer's lien was fatally defective, inasmuch as it was not alleged therein, that the contract of labor for which the lien was claimed had been completed, and on that ground we affirm the judgment of the court below. See code 1976—Brantly vs. Raybon, decided January term, 1878, not yet reported.

Judgment affirmed.

James W. Pruett; J. N. Glenn; Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

T. J. Christian; A. M. Nelms, for defendant.

Jones vs. The State. Burglary, from Crawford.

BLECKLEY, J.

Summary.—1. Indictment charging burglary, but not specifying either the day-time or the night-time, is demurrable upon arraignment. The defect, however, is not cause for arresting the judgment after verdict finding burglary in the day-time. 2. Reasonable doubt between several offenses covered by the indictment, should result in finding the offense of lower grade; but when the doubt is between offenses (alike except the element of time, and in the degree of punishment), one of which is covered and the other not covered by the indictment, neither can be found.

1. As the code distinguishes between burglary in the day-time and burglary in the night-time, fixing the term of imprisonment and labor for the former at not less than three nor more than five years, and for the latter at not less than five nor more than twenty years, an indictment which is silent as to the time of the burglary, except in charging the mere date of its commission, is less full and specific than it ought to be, and is, therefore, demurrable. To be beyond the reach of exception or demurrer interposed in writing on arraignment, it ought to charge all that is requisite to render plain and certain every constituent of the offense. Where the question of day or night is necessarily to be considered, and must be directly passed upon before a verdict of guilty can be rendered, the whole nature of the particular offense intended to be proved against the prisoner cannot easily be understood by the jury, from reading the indictment or hearing it read, if it does not refer the criminal act either to the day time or night time. Failing in this, the indictment is ambiguous. However, after a verdict of guilty of burglary in the day time has been returned, the judgment will not be arrested for the ambiguity, as such an ambiguity is aided by verdict. On motion in arrest, the indictment will be treated as sufficient to uphold the conviction.

2. Where the reasonable doubt of the jury vibrates between two offenses of different grades, both of which are within the terms of the indictment, the verdict should be a finding of guilty for the offense of the lower grade. But where the region of doubt is between an offense which is within the indictment and one wholly outside of it, and neither includes the other, the verdict should be not guilty; since, by acquittal only can the prisoner receive the benefit of the doubt. Hence, on an indictment for burglary in the day-time containing no court for burglary in the night-time, if the evidence leaves it reasonably doubtful whether the burglary was, in fact, committed in the day time, the prisoner cannot be convicted; for burglary of the one class does not include burglary of the other.

Judgment reversed.

R. D. Smith; Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiff in error.

C. L. Bartlett, solicitor-general, for the state.

Coggin vs. The Central Railroad and Banking Company. Case, from Bibb.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Can a chartered railroad company so part with the control of its locomotives and cars, run by the agency of steam upon its own road, as not to be responsible for personal injuries caused by the negligent running of the same? Compare 49 Ga., 355, with 46 Ga., 417.

2. One of the railroad company's engineers, running upon the company's road, is still its servant while in its pay and liable to be discharged by it, though in running its locomotive and cars he may be temporarily subject to the orders of a telegraph company represented in the immediate control of the train by one of its employees, and though the train, with the railroad company's permission, be engaged, for the time being, solely in transporting materials for the telegraph company with a force of attendants employed by the latter company to handle the materials and discharge them from the cars. Except as to the acts and omissions dictated by express order referable to the telegraph company, the engineer must observe the general law of diligence applicable to his vocation; and his failure to do so is negligence imputable to his master, (the railroad company), who is liable for a personal injury resulting therefrom to one of the servants of the telegraph company rightfully upon the train as an attendant or laborer.—El. Bl. & El., 899; 6 M. & W., 499; Wood's M. & S., 630, et seq; Whar. on Neg section 177, et seq; Sher. & Red. on Neg sections 73, 74; Story on Agency, 8th ed. sections 453 a, 453 b.

3. In the absence of any express contract as to risk, a railroad company, sued by a servant not its own, for injury received on the train, has no concern with risks which the servant took as between himself and his master. As between the plaintiff and the railroad company, the plaintiff took all risks whatsoever not occasioned by negligence imputable to the defendant, but none that arose from such negligence.

4. A written contract with a telegraph company is not, without some explanation, to be treated as a contract of a telegraph company bearing a different name. Prima facie, the companies are not one and the same, nor is there any presumption that the contracts of the one have become the contracts of the other. But where a contract is alleged as mere inducement, and is not described as in writing, and is not of a class required to be in writing, a parol contract express or implied may be proved.

5. By consolidating with or absorbing the Macon and Western railroad company, under the act of 1872 authorizing the consolidation, the Central Railroad and Banking company became liable to answer for a breach of duty of the former company towards a person who was rightfully upon one of its trains, and who, while being carried thereon, sustained a personal injury by reason of such breach.

Judgment reversed.

Bacon & Rutherford; E. F. Best; M. J. Clarke, for plaintiff in error.

R. F. Lyon, for defendant.

Dobson vs Dickson, administrator. Complaint, from Newton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The plaintiff in an action upon a negotiable instrument, barred on its face by the statute of limitations, is not a competent witness to prove acts or admissions of the maker, which came to the plaintiff's knowledge whilst he was disinterested, tending, with the aid of written evidence, to establish a new promise alleged to have been made to the payee, the maker being now dead, and the action being against his administrator.

2. The creditor is not the agent of the debtor in entering a credit upon the evidence of debt—certainly not without express authority in writing; and where the authority was sufficiently definite to create the agency, it would be sufficient to raise a new promise as to the balance, whether the credit was entered or not.

3. Letters, or other detached writings which do not describe the debt so that it may be identified with reasonable certainty, are not of themselves enough to connect the new promise which they express or imply with the particular debt declared upon.

Judgment affirmed.

A. B. Simms; E. F. Edwards, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Horn vs. The State. Carrying concealed weapons, from Crawford.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where the defendant in his motion to continue comes fully up to the rule in respect to the absence of a material witness, the state cannot force a trial by making a counter-showing by its witness to the sole effect that if defendant's witness testified as defendant swore he would testify, such evidence would be false—it being the case that both witnesses were present when and where the offense is said to have been committed, and both having equal opportunities to know the truth.

The counter-showing, which the law contemplates to be made in opposition to a continuance, is such proof as negatives the fact that the witness had been subpoenaed, or was accessible, or was absent without leave, or was not present at all on the occasion of the offense; and not the mere proof that another witness present would swear differently from the absent witness—both witnessing the transaction. By any other rule the court, and not the jury, would pass upon the credibility of witnesses, and in cases where but two witnesses were present when the offense was charged to have been committed, and one was absent though regularly subpoenaed, the court could make the verdict by denying the continuance. The defendant has as much right to the version which his witness would give to the transaction as the state had to that of its witness, and in the absence of his witness he ought not to be forced to trial, he having taken all legal steps to secure his presence and expecting to have him present at the next term.

2. The evidence was conflicting on the venue, but there was enough to sustain the verdict.

Judgment reversed.

J. L. Hardeman; R. D. Smith, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

C. L. Bartlett, solicitor general, for the state.

Smith vs. Lovejoy. Complaint on note, from Newton.

JACKSON J.

Where the plaintiff, during the trial of a case and after part of the evidence was submitted, held a conversation with one of the jury, or in his presence and hearing, wherein his version of the circumstances attending the trade out of which the suit arose were detailed, and the defendant and his counsel were ignorant of the fact that such a conversation had taken place until after verdict, this court will not control the discretion of the presiding judge in granting a new trial, though plaintiff may not have intentionally tampered with the juror. The juror's mind may have been influenced by such conversation unknown to himself, and the oath of the juror that he rendered his verdict on the evidence and charge of the court alone, will not therefore necessarily operate to make a new trial illegal or improper.

Juegment affirmed.

Mershon & Smith; Emmett Womack, for plaintiff in error.

Clark & Pace, by brief, for defendant.

Central Railroad vs. Richards. Case, from Henry.

JACKSON, J.

1. Tables proved to have been used by life insurance companies by one who has been in the business for years, though not claiming to be an expert as to the tables, are admissible to show the probabilities of the duration of life.

2. When the request to charge is not shown to be in writing, and the substance of the law indicated therein is given by the court in the general charge, and the law of the case fully and correctly given to the jury in the general charge, this court will not grant a new trial because the law is not given in the words requested.

3. The verdict is not contrary to law, nor decidedly against the weight of the evidence, nor is the amount of damage found excessive.

Judgment affirmed.

A. R. Lawton; Speer & Stewart, for plaintiff in error.

Beck & Beeks, for defendant.

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

—Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, honey and tar being two of its ingredients. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar. 411 apr25 deow1y&weow1y

The Mexican Dollar.

What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does'nt. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar. 411 apr25 deow1v&weow1y

No Medicine

Has ever been invented to prevent death! The best that can be done is to assist nature in keeping the functions of the body in a condition of health while life lasts. For biliousness liver complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, and all stomachic disorders take Mott's Liver Pills. 70 mar12 d&w1w

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true, German Syrup is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist. 378 june22...d&w1v eow&weow

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics. For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros. 236 feb12 d3m

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer 5 cases, slightly damaged by water) Linen Lawns at 5c. 100 doz. 40-inch Towels at 10c. each. 50 doz. pure Linen Towels at 75c. a dozen. 100 Bone Corset at 40c. worth 85c. 50 doz. ladies Silk Ties at 15 and 20c., worth 25 and 35c. 75 dozen Silk Bows for ladies wear, at 10 and 15c.; worth 25 to 40c. 1 case 11-4 White Quilts at 49c., worth $1. 5 cases black and colored real French Buntings at 15 and 16⅔c., worth 25 and 35c. 5 pieces Black Silk at 65c.; worth $1. 500 pieces Everlasting Trimming at less than cost. 1,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7c. and up to $1 per yard. Ingrain Carpets, 25c. Hemp Carpet at 15c. Be sure and call on us. 133 mch9 tf

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists. 299 nov17 dtf

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED, By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S. 547 nov28 d1y lo'l

—Our Weekly for next week will contain many interesting items of news. Subscribe for it. Only $1.50 per annum; Clubs of ten $12.50. mar14 d3t

MEETING OF 46th CONGRESS.

ON TO WASHINGTON!

For the accommodation of members of Congress, their families and friends, the **Piedmont Air-Line** will provide an elegant Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Car, to leave Atlanta at 3 p. m., on the 15th inst., through to Washington without change. No effort will be spared to render this the most pleasant trip ever made to the National Capital. With the grand scenery along the route, the superior accommodations and fare as low as by any other route, the Piedmont Air-Line merits the public patronage. W. J. Houston, G. P. & T. A. 218 mar13 d3t

—A full account of the murder of Colonel R. A. Alston by Ed. Cox in our next week's Weekly issue. Published Tuesday, 18th instant. mar14 d3t

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders. Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. mch4 d&wtf

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. mch2 d&wtf

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills. For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar. 236 feb12 d3m

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist, 24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely: Gold fillings at $1 to $2. Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set. Teeth extracted, 50 cents. Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—I have the largest and cheapest stock of Parlor and Bed-room Furniture in Georgia. Call and see for yourself. 292 feb26 dtf P. H. Snook.

The Southern Baptist Convention,

Numbering about 550 attendants, meets on the 8th of May with the First Baptist church. The undersigned, committee of arrangements, respectfully request all friends, within or without the pale of the denomination, who will entertain delegates, to notify us of their intention. It will give us pleasure to make an early record of the names of any who will kindly become the hosts of these visitors. W. L. Goldsmith, J. W. Fears, M. C. Kiser, J. J. Toon, J. T. Pendleton.

—While in New York this winter or spring, you need not pay twice for meals that you only get once. In other words, as the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, is now conducted on both plans, the American $2.50 or $3.00, and the European $1.00, and upwards, per day, which allows you to take your meals at the elegant Restaurant, attached to the Hotel, at moderate prices, or to take a room only, and pay for what meals you get. 143 mar13 d1w thur sat tues

—Extra copies of our Weekly can be obtained next week at our office, containing full account of the murder of Colonel R. A. Alston by Ed. Cox. mar14 d3t

A Reliable Article.

It is a pleasure to commend an article of a thoroughly reliable character, and we do not hesitate to do so in speaking of Dooley's Yeast Powder, which an experience of over ten years convinces us is the best and most reliable baking powder in the market.

Immense Auction Sale —OF— Dry Goods and Notions, —BY— C. W. BRUNNER, 28 Peachtree Street.

FRANK S. RAND, Auctioneer.

By order of J. A. Morris, Trustee, all that desirable and attractive stock of **L. de SAULLES** Will be sold at the Salesroom, 28 Peachtree street, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17th, at 10 o'clock. Sale to continue each morning and evening until the entire stock is sold. The LADIES are especially invited to attend these sales. 235 mar14 d4t fri sat sun tues head 2d co lo pg

Necklaces, Lockets, Watches, Opera and Guard Chains, Sets, Rings, Solid Silver Bridal Presents. Largest Stock in Georgia, at J. P. STEVENS & CO., 34 Whitehall Street. 350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., PIANOS. WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street. 226 feb9 dtf 4th col

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta. 67 nov3 d&w8m til july3

—Carboline, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, the only article that will restore hair on bald heads, is an elegant dressing, and contains not a particle of lead, sulphur, or other poisonous drugs. Sold by druggists. 000 jan2 d&weow 1y 1

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.

POWERS & EGLESTON, Stock, Bond and Money BROKERS, No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 230 mar14 d1m hd com col

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., March 14, 1879.

B E Wells, Cole city, Ga; G R Knox, Nashville; J B Mack, Columbia; E T West, Miss West, Charleston; A B Williams, Memphis; J B Gaston, W T B Wilson, Gainesville; J J Thrasher, Central; W S Larenden, Charlotte; Bob Brougham, Selma; S S Pegram, Charlotte; W E Jackson, Augusta; M W Fuller, Miss Fuller, Chicago; A H Bogardus, Eugene Bogardus, Elkhart, Ill; Albert White, Philadelphia; Wm Johnson, Ga; A A Fletcher and family, W L Boyd, Marietta, Ga; T Shenton, Baltimore; Paul C Godchaux, N O; L Goetter, Montgomery; E D Levy, N O; George C Davis, Baltimore; F S Cater, W M Gordon, Miss Florence Gordon, Perry, Ga; Lewis J Reeder, Ga; Edward Nobles, Pottsville, Pa; John R Wilder, Savannah; L M Mapier, Snearrs Station; Henry Murphy, Savannah; Geo C Brown, Macon; Macon; W J Branan, Augusta; C W Goringe, Louisville; W F Findley, Gainesville; E C dulloek, Cincinnati; J J Pettinzer, St Louis; Miss E G Ristine, Ga; Mrs C F Clendening, Albany, N Y; G B Eddleman, San Francisco; T W Browning, Ala; J K Rainey, Bainbridge; A F Capp, Greenville; E M Russell, Montezuma; W H Perrin, Washington; A W Port, Newnan; N Y Marris, Greenville; H C Tanner, Central, S C; H Moans, New Orleans; Martin H. Nestler, N O; C H Swiggett, Cincinnati; Mrs Parmer, Nashvlle; Jas B Johnson; E A Warwick, Central, S C; E S Whitcombe and wife, Decatur; R J Larcombe, Savannah.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., March 14, 1879.

S F Stern, F P Gray, Ga; E A Chasteney, N Y; F Edgar and wife, Cincinnati; J E H Smith, Baltimore; E F May, Tennessee; J M Bloodworth, Griffin; L M Myers, Augusta; S Troth, Philadelphia; J B Harrison, Baltimore; W J Crosswell, S C; Wm A Reed, Eatonton; L B Cheatham, Frank Wanie, S H Richardson, Ed Dreyfous, N Y; W L Johnson, Texas; D Phillips and wife, Hartford; N Cass and daughter, Hartford; H Rashcoe, St Louis; H B Keen, N Y; C R Plumb, N O; Hugh Robinson, Grantville; J N Cleveland and wife, N Y; R Ripley, N Y; S P Walker, Chicago; Budd Doble, wife and made, Chicago; Wm A Redding, A L Carson, Philadelphia; R L Berner, Forsyth; R G Echrich, N O; J C Blalock, Jonesboro; H S Haralson, Ga; J H Gilgore, Ca; W T Kimsey, Jonesboro; W D McCracken, Cincinnati; Ed D Herring, Baltimore; Sone Ridgeway, Richmond.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, March 14, 1879.

GOLD— Buying 100 | Selling 100½

EXCHANGE— Buying at par | Selling ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	68@70
So. Car. valid 6s	70@73	Macon City	45@50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@106
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@102
		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta Water	98@100		
Atlanta City 7s	98@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	81@83	South Wes R. R.	101@103
Central R. R.	74@76	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 14—Noon.—Stocks quiet. Money 3@4½. Exchange—long $4.87; short $4.88¼. Governments dull. State Bonds steady.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Evening.—Money 4. Exchange $4.86¾@$4.87. Governments steady; new fives 104⅝. State Bonds dull. Stocks depressed.

N. Y. Central	115¾	Chicago & N. W.	55½
Erie	25	Preferred	[illegible]
Lake Shore	71¼	Rock Island	[illegible]
Illinois Central	80¼	Western Union	[illegible]
Pittsburg	91½		

Sub-treasury balances: Coin $117,071,700 Currency $46,743,418

PARIS, March 14.—noon.—Rentes 113f, 27½c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, March 14, 1879.

This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association says: "Cotton was firm in the early part of the week, with an increased business and rather higher prices. Yesterday and to-day, Thursday, there has been a quieter tone, but some quotations show a slight advance. American was in fair request and prices advanced 1-16d. In sea islands a moderate business was done at full rates. Futures opened firm with a fair business, and prices advanced 3-32d. during the first half of the week. Since then, the tone has been dull and prices are generally 1-32d. lower.

The Cotton Crop of 1878-79.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Price Current sends that paper the following estimate of the extent of the cotton crop now being marketed, the results being based on the statement of the New Orleans cotton exchange:

	Bales.
Receipts at the ports to February 28, 1879	3,814,325
Receipts at the ports to February 28, 1878	3,569,642
Increase	244,683
Shipments overland to mills direct for six months ending February, 28, 1879	282,116
Same in 1878	171,922
Increase	110,194
Cotton in transit overland February 28, 1879	29,757
February 28, 1878	28,768
Increase	989
Total surplus to date	355,866
Which added to last year's crop of	4,773,865
Would give us a prospective crop for 1878-79 of	5,129,751

The writer says that present conservative estimates are 5,100,000 bales and over, and all of it good cotton.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton in good demand; middlings 9; low middlings 8¾.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	30
Air Line Railroad	7
Georgia Railroad	00
Central Railroad	70
Western and Atlantic Railroad	00

West Point Railroad	00
Total	107
Receipts previously	82,123
Total	82,230
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	81,331

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	625
Shipments previously	77,521
Total	78,146
Stock on hand	4,185

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 5⅝; middling Orleans 5¾; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 9,900; American 7,050; futures opened 1-32 better, but the advance has since been lost; offerings free; uplands, low middling clause, March delivery 5 13-32; March and April delivery 5⅜@5 13-32; April and May delivery 5 7-16; June and July delivery 5½; July and August delivery 5 9-16; August and September delivery 5 19-32. Sales of the week 55,000 bales; American 46,000; speculation 4,000; export 5,000; actual export 4,000; import 57,000; American 41,000; stock 522,000; American 417,000; afloat 373,000; American 317,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—3:00 p m.—Sales to-day included 6,350 bales American; futures lower; uplands, low middling clause, August and September delivery 5⅝. Market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—5:00 p. m.—Uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 5½; June and July delivery 5 17-32; July and August delivery 5 19-32. Futures closed quieter.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Noon—Cotton dull; sales 513 bales; middling uplands 9¾; middling Orleans 9⅞; futures firmer.

March	9.76	May	10.05
April	9.88	June	10.20

NEW YORK, March 14—Evening—Cotton quiet; sales 389 bales; middling uplands 9¾; middling Orleans 9⅞; net receipts of the week 3,428; gross 20,662; exports to Great Britain 1,953; continent 1,264; sales 2,[illegible]; stock 182,750; net receipts to-day 269; gross 2,241; futures closed firm; sales 50,000 bales.

March	9.83@9.84	July	10.36
April	9.92@9.93	August	10.43@10.45
May	10.09@10.10	September	10.24@10.26
June	10.24@10.25	October	9.98@[illegible]

NEW YORK, March 14.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	78,525
Same time last year	81,565
Showing a decrease	[illegible]
Total receipts to date	3,984,338
Same time last year	3,716,587
Showing an increase	267,751
Exports for the week	147,302
Same week last year	108,993
Showing an increase	38,304
Total exports to date	2,746,586
Same time last year	2,401,197
Showing an increase	345,339
Stock at all United States ports	674,339
Same time last year	721,988
Showing a decrease	47,649
Stock at interior towns	100,489
Same time last year	100,649
Showing a decrease	16
Stock at Liverpool	552,000
Same time last year	704,000
Showing a decrease	152,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	317,000
Same time last year	244,000
Showing an increase	73,000

GALVESTON, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8⅞; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 1,011 bales; gross 1,033; sales 125; stock 38,596.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,849; gross 5,937; exports to Great Britain 14,591; France 7,100; continent 5,485; coastwise 3,396.

NORFOLK, March 14.—Cotton quiet: middlings 9⅝; net receipts 1,011 bales; gross—; stock 26,128.

Weekly—Net receipts 8,702; gross —; sales 1,359; exports to Great Britain 3,900; coastwise 6,527.

BALTIMORE, March 14—Cotton firm; middlings 9¾; low middlings 9½; good ordinary 9; net receipts none; gross 43; sales 261; stock 7,957.

Weekly—Net receipts 559; gross 2,656; sales 1,410; spinners 200; exports coastwise 120.

BOSTON, March 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¾; low middlings 9½; good ordinary 9; net receipts 519 bales; gross 1,514; sales none; stock 3,208.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,685; gross 10,742; sales none; exports to Great Britain 4,563.

WILMINGTON, March 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 105 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,991.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,181; gross —; sales none.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 9⅞; low middlings 9½; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts 156 bales; gross 550; stock 9,335.

Weekly—Net receipts 891; gross 4,909; sales 3,319; to spinners 3,129.

SAVANNAH, March 14—Cotton firm; middlings 9¼; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 34,957.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,338; gross —; sales 4,700; exports coastwise 2,518; continent 8,714.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14—Cotton firm; middlings 9¼; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 4,567 bales; gross 5,146; sales 5,000; stock 256,798.

Weekly—Net receipts 34,950; gross 38,481; sales 29,000; exports to Great Britain 31,063; France 9,722; continent 11,536; coastwise 7,092.

MOBILE, March 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8⅞; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 936 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 37,998.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,325; gross —; sales 6,600; exports coastwise 4,357.

MEMPHIS, March 14—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; net receipts 1,605 bales; shipments 2,221; sales 1,150; stock 58,764.

Weekly—Net receipts 14,322; shipments 14,052; sales 14,000.

AUGUSTA, March 14—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8; net receipts 163 bales; sales —; shipments 263.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,837; gross 2,028; sales none; stock 14,967.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 9⅜; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary 9; net receipts 1,138 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 2,708.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,587; gross —; sales 2,675; exports to Great Britain 2,348; coastwise 1,641; France 2,475; continent 7,995.

MONTGOMERY, March 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8½; net receipts of the week 1,301 bales; shipments [illegible]; sales 1,336; stock 10,963.

MACON, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 8; net receipts of the week 146 bales; shipments 326; stock of 1878, 2,687; stock of 1877, 4,791.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts of the week 641 bales; shipments 1,125; sales 477, spinners 375; ; stock 8,068.

NASHVILLE, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 7¾; net receipts of the week 738 bales; shipments 776.

SELMA, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8½; receipts of the week 456 bales; shipments 1,118; stock 3,553.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—8@9c.
BUTTER—choice 18@20; common to fair 10@12½; dull.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, hens 22½; mixed 15@18c.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@47½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1¾@2¼; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3½@4¼; extra cattle none North Georgia cattle 1¾@2¼.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 25a$1 40.
WHEAT BRAN—90@95.
OATS—45.
HAY—$1 00; Clover none.
CORN—62½@65.
MEAL—63@65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75@80.
POTATOES—Planting $3.75@4.00; Sweet 75c per per bushel; good demand.
ONIONS—$3 00.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile $5.50 per crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a16¼; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¾; white extra C 9; extra C 8¾; yellow 7½a8¼; New Orleans 7¾a9¼.

FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5 [illegible] $5 75; extra family $6 00; fancy $6 50@[illegible]
BACON—Clear sides 7; sugar-cured hams [illegible]
GREEN MEATS—none.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¾; clear [illegible] 6¼.
LARD—Tierces 8¼; buckets 9¼; refined [illegible]
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 0[illegible]
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak [illegible] 35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins [illegible] doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½ [illegible]
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. [illegible]
POWDER—Blasting 3 00a3 50; rifle 6 [illegible]
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs [illegible] brics 5a5¼; prints 4½a5½; brown sheeting [illegible] brown shirtings 6; bleached sheeting [illegible] bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns [illegible]

Tobacco.

Orders and prices somewhat irregular, due to the agitation of the tax question in congress; trade is very light. Stock on hand at present small. Very common and unreliable [illegible] common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; [illegible] dium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12 [illegible] a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a$1.00; [illegible] extra or Log Cabin $1.00; Leatherwood $1.[illegible] leaf $1.50; Calhoun $1.25; Cook's [illegible] fig $5; fine cut in pails 75a85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.00@$4 [illegible] Apples, northern $4.00; Oranges, Florida [illegible] $3.50 @ $4 00; Messino $3.50 @ $4 00; Cocoanuts [illegible] Raisins @ $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box [illegible] Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 12[illegible] 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½@10; Filberts [illegible] @15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 14—Flour dull; [illegible] buyers favor; southern flour in buyers [illegible] rather more active; common to fair extra [illegible] $5.40; good to choice do. $5.50a$5.75. Wheat [illegible] ¾c lower; very moderate trade; ungraded [illegible] red $1.01@$1.12; No. 3 do. $1.09. Corn [illegible] 45½; No. 3, 43¾@44¾. Oats [illegible] lower [illegible] 33@33¼. Coffee, low grades firm; others [illegible] and unchanged; Rio in cargoes quoted at [illegible] 14½; job lots 16½a16. Sugar, high grades [illegible] others dull; fair to good refining quoted at [illegible] 6⅜; prime 6⅝; refined very quiet; standard [illegible] 8@8⅛; granulated 8⅞; powdered 8⅝@8⅞ [illegible] Molasses dull; prices unchanged [illegible] quiet and steady. Rosin dull at $1.3[illegible] pentine quiet at 29⅛. Pork firm; [illegible] quoted at $9.25 old; $10.25@$10.37½ new [illegible] $1.25. Middles firmer; western and [illegible] clear 5.00@5.10; short clear 5⅛. Lard [illegible] prime steam spot 6.60. Whisky steady at $1.0[illegible] Freights firm.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and generally lower. Corn in fair demand but lower [illegible] edge 33½; regular do. 31¾ cash; 32 April [illegible] May; 31¾ bid June. Oats dull and a shade lower; cash and April 22¼. Pork unsettled [illegible] firm; cash and April $9.70 bid; May $9.90@[illegible] Lard easier; 6.42½ cash; April 6.42½@6.45 [illegible] Meats dull; shoulders 3.70; short rib 4.8[illegible] clear 5. Whisky steady at $1.04. At the [illegible] Wheat was in good demand and a shade higher 90¾ bid for April; 91⅝ May. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; advanced [illegible] steady and unchanged. Pork strong and higher May $9.90@$9.92½. Lard moderately active 2½c higher.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Flour easier but [illegible] quotably lower. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.00¾@$1.01⅛ cash; $1.02¼@$1.03 May; $1.01 June. No. 3 red fall [illegible] 98; No. 2 spring 88 bid. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 31@31¼ cash; 31@31⅛ March; 32@[illegible] 33⅝ May; 33⅞@34 June. Oats scarce and [illegible] No. 2, 26½ bid for April and May. Whisky [illegible] $1.04. Pork inactive and lower; jobbing [illegible] $9.70@$9.75. Lard dull at 6.35. Bulk Meats [illegible] and nominally lower; clear ribs 4.65; clear [illegible] 4.80. Bacon easier; clear rib 5.20@5.25; clear sides 5.25.

CINCINNATI, March 14—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn 36½@37. Oats firm. [illegible] $9.75 bid; $10.00 asked. Lard firmer; steam [illegible] 40. Bulk Meats inactive; shoulders 3.50 [illegible] buyer of March; short rib 4.75; short clear [illegible] Bacon steady; fair demand; shoulders [illegible] rib 5⅜. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.04 [illegible] case; hards 9@9¼; A white 8½@8¾; New Or[illegible] 5¼@7. Hogs active and firm for good quality packing $3.85@$4.10.

LOUISVILLE, March 14—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red and amber $1[illegible] $1.03. Corn in fair demand; white 36½; mixed 35½. Oats steady. Pork firm at $10.2[illegible] steady; choice leaf in tierces 7½; do. in [illegible] Bulk Meats firm; shoulders 3¼; clear rib [illegible] 4½; clear sides 5½ for loose. Bacon firm; shoulders 4¼; clear rib 5¼; clear sides 5½ for loose. Sugar-cured Hams 8½@9¼. Whisky steady at $1.02.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Flour quiet and heavy; Howard street and western superfine [illegible] @$4.00; extra $4.25@$4.75; family $5.00@[illegible] mills superfine $3.50@$4.00; extra $4.[illegible] Rio brands $6.00; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat southern lower and fairly active; western [illegible] and slow; southern red $1.10@$1.14; amber $1[illegible] @$1.17; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.14; No. 2 [illegible] ern winter red spot and March $1.11⅝@$1.11¾; April $1.11¼@$1.11½; May $1.12@$1.12¼. Corn [illegible] southern steady; western dull and lower; southern white 51@52; yellow 44½@44¾.

1879. SPRING. 187

Furchgott, Benedict & C

TAKE PLEASURE IN

ANNOUNCING their SPRING OPENIN

MONDAY, MARCH 10th, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Domestic Department.

In this department will be found a full and complete line of Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Tickings, Ginghams and Checks, at New York manufacturing prices.
4-4 Sea Islands at 4c.
Bleachings from 4½c up.
4-4 Cambrics, equally as good as Lonsdale, at 9c
10-4 Sheeting, soft finish, as low as 18c per yard.
Examine and price all goods in this department before buying elsewhere.

Dress Goods and Silk Department.

We are in receipt of all the latest importations in Fancy Dress Goods, also full lines of Black and Colored Buntings, which we will offer at astonishingly low prices.
Black Silks as low as 65c—worth $1.00.
50 pieces Summer Silks, lower than elsewhere.
Full lines in Gray and Black Goods.

Sundries.

We call special attention to a large stock of PARASOLS.
4-4 Union Linen Lawns at 8c—worth 15c.
Solid Colored Lawns at 8c—worth 20c.
The above goods are worthy of inspection.

Cassimere and Jeans Department.

Gentlemen can find all the latest impor[illegible] such as Broad Cloths in Black, Blue and [illegible] Black Doeskins, Matlisse Goods, Tricots, [illegible] als, and an immense assortment of [illegible] Cassimeres.

In this department we have this year the [illegible] line ever brought to this city and at the [illegible] lowest prices. Please call and look at our [illegible]

Carpet Department.

Just received, 100 pieces best quality [illegible] also 75 pieces Ingrains, 2 and 3-Plys, which we offer at prices to suit the times.
Hemp Carpets 15c.
Ingrains 25c.
Window Shades 62½c—Fixtures included.
Matting 18c. All other goods proportion[illegible] low.

White Goods.

Full lines Piques, Marseilles, Nainsooks, [illegible] Jaconets, Towels, Table Damask, Napkins, etc., at prices which defy competition.

IN HOSIERY and NOTIONS we offer all the latest novelties at the very lowest figures.

To the Wholesale Cash Trade!

We offer to cash buyers any goods in our line BIGGER BARGAINS than ever New York Jobbers can, and we respectfully invite them to our establishment for an inspection.

All retail orders amounting to over $10.00 will be sent by Express, FREE OF CHARGE to any part of the State.

Samples sent to the country, if desired.

Respectfully, FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., 38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

133 mar9 d12m

BIRRESBORN Natural Mineral Water.

The best purely Natural Mineral Water imported. Highly charged with Natural Carbonic Acid Gas.

A sterling remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, and a great aid to Digestion. A sure cure for Dyspepsia.

"UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY, DUSSELDORF, Sept. 13, 1878.

I, Henry Lewis, Consular Agent of the United States at Dusseldorf, do hereby certify that I visited and tested this Water direct from its source or Spring, and found it is in no way a manufactured article, but a Pure Mineral Water. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consular Agency this day and date above written."

[Signed] H. LEWIS, U. S. Consular Agent, Dusseldorf, Germany.

BIRRESBORN NATURAL MINERAL WATER COMPANY, DUSSELDORF, GERMANY. LESZYNSKY & TROUP, NEW YORK, Sole Agents for United States and Canada. For sale by DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, and THEO. SCHUMANN, Atlanta, Georgia. 467 feb25 d3m tues thur sat 4th page

CHICAGO, ILL., 5 p. m.—March 14, 1879.

FEARS & JONES, Atlanta, Ga.:

Fears's offer refused. 5 3-8 lowest cost and freight to Atlanta for Clear Rib Sides. May Sides, 4 7-8. Market advancing.

T. J. MARTIN, Jr.

mar15 dlt